The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Napoleon's Speech at the Opening of the French Chambers.

His Views as to German Unity and the Roman and Eastern Questions.

Address of Queen Victoria in the British Parliament.

Hesitation of England as to Participation in the European Conference.

FRANCE.

Speech of the Emperor Napoleon at the Opening of the Chambers.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

The Senate and Corps Legislatif assembled yesterday. The Emperor NAPOLEON made the following speech in the presence of both Houses:

"The necessity of resuming the discussion of important laws has obliged me to call you together earlier than usual. Recent events have further caused me to experience the wish of availing myself of your sagacity and your assistance.

Since you separated vague disquietudes have arisen to affect the public mind of Europe, and restrict the movements of industry and commercial transactions in all quarters.

Notwithstanding the declarations of my Government, which has never varied from a pacific attitude, the belief has been spread that a modification in the internal system of Germany must become a means of conflict. This uncertainty could not endure longer. It is necessary to accept frankly the changes which have taken place on the other side of the Rhine, and to proclaim, that so long as our interests and our dignity shall not be threatened, we will not interfere in the transformation effected by one wish of the population.

The disquiet that has been displayed is difficult of explanation at a period when France has offered to the world the most imposing spectacle of conciliation and peace. The Universal Exhibition, where nearly all the Sovereigns of Europe have attended, and where the representatives of the laboring classes of all countries have met, has drawn closer the ties of fraternity between nations.

It has disappeared, but its traces will leave a deep impression upon our age; for after having majestically risen, the Exhibition has not shone with a momentary brilliancy only: it has destroyed a host of prejudices and of errors, the shackles of labor and intelligence, and the barriers between the different people, as well as the different classes of international hatreds.

These are what the Exhibition has cast behind it. But these incontestible pledges of concord do not allow us to dispense with improving the military institutions of France. It is the imperious duty of every Government to follow progress, independently of circumstances, in all the elements which constitute the strength of a country, and it is for us a necessity to bring to perfection the military organizations, as our weapons are the army and navy.

The project of law presented to the Legislative Body divided equally between the citizens the charges of recruitment.

That system has appeared so absolute that measures have been adopted to diminish its bearing. Since then I have thought it advisable to submit the important question to your further consideration. In fact, this difficult problem cannot be too carefully investigated, as it touches on great and contradictory interests. My Government will propose new arrangements—only simple modifications of the laws of 1832, but which achieve the object I have always had in view—the reduction of the effective strength of the army during peace and its increase during war. You will examine this, as also the organization of the National Guard Mobile, under the impression of that patriotic idea—that the stronger we are, the more certain will be the assurance of peace.

Peace, despite the efforts of us all to preserve it, seemed for a moment in danger. Revolutionary agitation, prepared in broad daylight, threatened the Papal States. The Convention of September not having been carried out, I have been compelled to send again our troops to Rome to protect the power of the Holy See from the republican invaders. Our conduct could not partake of anything hostile to the independence of Italy, and that nation, for a moment surprised, has not been long understanding the dangers these revolutionary manifestations caused to monarchical principles and European order.

Calm is now almost entirely reestablished in the States of the Pope, and we may calculate the proximate time when our troops will be recalled. For us the Convention of September, 1865, exists so long as it is not replaced. The relations of Italy to the Holy See interest the whole of Europe. We have proposed to the Powers to settle these relations at a Conference, and thus prevent new complications.

Attention has been turned to the Eastern question, from which the conciliatory spirit of the Powers removes the irritating differences of opinion that existed between them as regards bringing about the pacification of Crete. I am happy to announce that they have agreed on two principal points—the maintainance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and the amelioration of the condition of the Christians.

Since last session universal suffrage has been called upon to elect a third of the members of the "Conseils Généraux." These elections, carried out with calmness and independence, have everywhere demonstrated the good feeling of the population.

The journey I have made with the Empress to the east and north of France has afforded the opportunity for manifestations of sympathy which have touched me profoundly. I have been able to ascertain that nothing has been able to shake the confidence the people have placed in me, and the attachment they entertain toward my dynasty. For my part I labor incessantly to anticipate their wishes. The completion of connecting roads was required by these agricultural classes of whom you are the enlightened representatives. It was an act of justice, I should almost say of gratitude, to satisfy this want, and an inquiry upon a large scale, is preparing its solution. It will be easy for you, in concert with my Government, to assure the success of this great measure.

The situation is undoubtedly not free from some embarrassments; industrial and commercial activity has slackened; uneasiness is general in Europe and is in great part due to apprehensions which the good understanding prevailing between the Powers will cause to disappear; the harvest is not good; dearness is inevitable, and free trade can alone secure supplies and lower prices. But if these causes prevent the revenue completely balancing the estimates of the Budget, the provisions of the laws of finance should not be modified, and we may foresee the period when a reduction of taxation may be taken into consideration. The session will be devoted to the examination of laws of which I took the initiative part in the month of January last. The time that has elapsed has not altered my convictions respecting the utility of these reforms.

Doubtless the introduction of new liberties exposed the public mind to excitement and dangerous impulses; but to render them powerless I count at the same time upon the common sense of the country, on the progress of public morality, on firmness, on suppression when required, on the energy and authority of the ruling Powers.

Let us then follow up the work which we have undertaken together for fifteen years.

We have shared the same idea to uphold above controversies and hostile passions our fundamental laws which the popular voice has sanctioned; but, at the same time, to develop liberal institutions without weakening the principle of authority, let us not cease to spread around us the comforts of life by the prompt completion of our means of instruction, to render access to justice less expensive by simplifying legal procedure, and to adopt every means that will render prosperous the social condition of the great masses.

If with me you become convinced that this path is that of real progress and civilization, let us advance in that agreement of views and sentiments which is a precious guarantee of public welfare.

You will, I trust, vote laws which will be submitted to you that will contribute to the greatness, wealth and happiness of the country. For my own part you may rest assured I will uphold firmly the power conferred on me, for no obstacle nor unjust opposition will shake either my courage or my faith in the future.

Reported Suggestion of Minister Dix that America Participate in the European Conference.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 20—Evening.

It is reported that the American Minister, Gen. DIX, has proposed to the Emperor NAPOLEON that the United States be represented in the coming General Conference, and that the Emperor approves of their admission into the Congress as one of the great Powers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Speech of the Queen at the Opening of Parliament.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

Imperial Parliament was opened to-day in accordance with the royal proclamation.

The Queen was not present, and a Royal Commission read the speech from the throne, which is in substance as follows:

King THEODORUS having rejected all the demands of Great Britain for the release of her subjects, cruelly and without just cause imprisoned by him, Her Majesty had no alternative but to send a military expedition to Abyssinia, and reference is made to the supply bills needful to defray the expenses of the war.

The invasion of the Papal territory is now over. The hope is expressed that the Emperor NAPOLEON will soon withdraw his forces from Italy and avoid unfriendly relations with VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Fenianism, repressed in Ireland, has taken the form of organized violence and murder in England, where it must also be suppressed by the firm fulfillment of the law and by the loyalty of the people.

The Speech concludes with the promise that Her Majesty's Government will bring before the Parliament reform bills for Scotland and Ireland, and other domestic measures of an important character.

In the House of Commons the address to the Queen was moved by Sir WILLIAM HART DYKE, member for West Kent, and was seconded by Col. JAMES HOGG, member for Bath.

The address in the House of Lords was proposed by the Earl of Brownlow and seconded by Lord HYLTON.

Both addresses echo the speech of the Queen.

Views of the British Government Regarding Participation in the European Conference.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 19—Midnight.

In the House of Commons this evening Lord STANLEY made some explanations in connection with recent events on the Continent. He said England had been invited to join a general European Conference, but had refused to do so, unless a distinct plan of action was first proposed. Lord STANLEY thought that participation in such Congress would only add to the responsibilities of England, without doing any good.

Nearly all the members who spoke to-night took occasion in the course of their remarks, to condemn the recent action of France in sending a military expedition to Italy.

Tranquilizing Effect of the Speeches of Victoria and Napoleon.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 20—A. M.

The Queen's speech to Parliament, and the pacific address of the Emperor NAPOLEON to the French Chambers, have had a tranquilizing effect upon Europe and tend to restore confidence at all the principal political and financial centres.

Views of the British Press upon the Emperor's Speech.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

The *Times* of this city in its comments this morning, warmly praises NAPOLEON, and regards the speech as the most liberal, peaceful and sensible of the Second Empire.

The Approaching Executions in Manchester.

MANCHESTER, Wednesday, Nov. 20—Evening.

As the day for the execution of the condemned Fenians approaches, the Government redoubles its precautions against any outbreak or attempt at a rescue. Regular troops have been pouring in here by railroad for two or three days past, and the city is now crowded with soldiers.

In addition to the large military force here the municipal authorities have provided for the security of the peace by swearing in, at the Town Hall, over 2,000 citizens to act as special policemen on the day of the execution.

The Reported Submersion of Tortola Looked Upon as a Canard.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 20—Evening.

In the House of Commons to-day an inquiry was made as to whether the Government had received any official information of the reported calamity at Tortola. Mr. ADDERLY, Under Secretary for the Colonies, replied that the Colonial Office had received no such advices from its correspondents in the West Indies, and said that the story of the disappearance of the Island of Tortola beneath the sea was doubless a great canard.

ITALY.

Experienced Engineers Fortifying Rome.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

Experienced engineers have laid out and the Pontifical troops are actively engaged in building substantial works of defence at all the approaches to Rome, and these fortifications are rapidly approaching completion.

Intended Issue of Currency—Good Effect of Napoleon's Speech.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The Bank of Italy is about to issue notes of the denomination one franc, each to supply the deficiency in the smaller metallic currency.

The speech of the Emperor NAPOLEON at the opening of the French Chambers has had a good effect here. It pleases the Italians, who believe that the ultimate gratification of the wishes of Italy is implied in the words of the Emperor, if not actually promised.

PORTUGAL.

Movements of the United States Squadron.

LISBON, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

The United States fleet in this harbor, under the command of Admiral FARRAGUT, will sail during the present week.

SPAIN.

Appointment of a Governor for Porto Rico.

MADRID, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

JULIAN PAVIA has been appointed Governor of Porto Rico.

RUSSIA.

The River Neva Frozen.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The River Neva is frozen over, and navigation between the Gulfs of Lagoda and Finland is closed.

TURKEY.

Serious Illness of the Sultan.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 20—Evening.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Sultan is seriously ill.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Financial.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 20—Evening.

Consols closed at 94 7-16 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The market closes without any advices by Atlantic Telegraph from America, of the 19th and 20th insts.

United States Five-Twenties	70⅜
Illinois Central shares	85
Erie Railway shares	47⅛

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Nov. 20—Evening.

United States Bonds are quoted at 76 1-16 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 20—Noon.

COTTON—The market opens steady; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales:

Middling Uplands	8⅜d.
Middling Orleans	8⅝d.

The Breadstuffs, Provisions and Produce markets are unchanged.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 20—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed steady at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	8⅜d.
Middling Orleans	8⅝d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 48s. 9d. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 17s. for California, and 13s. 10d. ⅌ cental for Red Western; Barley, 5s. 4d. ⅌ 60 lbs. for American; Oats, 3s. 11d. ⅌ 45 lbs. for American; Peas, 50s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 110s. ⅌ 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess, Winter cured. Pork, 72s. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 51s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for American. Cheese, 52s. ⅌ cwt. for American. Bacon, 49s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut Middles.

PRODUCE—Sugar, 26s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin—Common, 8s. 3d., and Medium, 12s. ⅌ cwt. Tallow, 44s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for American. Turpentine, 27s. ⅌ cwt. for Spirits. Petroleum, 2s. for Spirits; 1s. 4½d. for Refined ⅌ gallon. Cloverseed, 39s. ⅌ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 20—Evening.

Whale Oil, £39 ⅌ 252 gallons; Sperm Oil, £114 ⅌ ton. Crude Calcutta Linseed 68s. 6d. ⅌ quarter; Linseed Cakes, £11 5s. ⅌ ton; Linseed Oil, £40 10s. ⅌ ton.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Nov. 20—Evening.

PETROLEUM—The market closed flat at a decline of 1 franc; Standard White, 43 francs 50 centimes.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, Nov. 20—Noon.

The steamship *Minnesota*, Capt. PRICE, from New-York, on the 6th inst., has arrived here *en route* to Liverpool.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Nov. 19—Evening.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamship *France*, Capt. GRACE, which left New-York Nov. 2, has arrived at this port.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

The Inman steamship *City of Antwerp*, Capt. MIREHOUSE, which left New-York Nov. 9, has arrived here on her way to Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

The Atlantic steamship *Belgian*, Capt. GRAHAM, from Quebec, has arrived at this port on her way to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Nov. 20—A. M.

The steamship *Cimbria*, Capt. TRAUTMAN, which left New-York on the 9th instant, arrived at this port at midnight, and after landing her passengers, freights and mails, sailed this morning for Hamburg.

The North German Lloyds steamship *Hansa*, which left New-York on the 7th instant, arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning, and after landing her passengers, freights and mails, sailed for Bremen.

LONDONDERRY, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The steamship *St. Patrick*, Capt. TROCHS, from Quebec, arrived at this port to-day, and sailed again for the Clyde.

VIRGINIA.

The Washington Excursion Party—The Dismal Swamp Speculation—Department News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 18.

The revenue cutter *Northerner*, which arrived here yesterday from Washington, D. C., had quite a distinguished party on board. Among them I noticed Gen. B. F. Butler, Hon. W. E. Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; W. S. Huntington, Esq., of the First National Bank of Washington; Col. John S. Loomis, Special Agent of the Treasury Department; A. R. Mullett, Esq., Chief Architect, Treasury Department; John S. Knox, Esq., Assistant United States Comptroller; Hon. John W. Defrees, Public Printer; Gen. Gilman Marsten, of New-Hampshire; Col. Gordon Adams, United States Attorney for Mississippi; William Prescott Smith, Esq., Collector of the Port of Baltimore, and Frank Turk, Esq., of Washington. The party visited the Fort and called upon Gen. HAYS, the present Commandant, and afterward strolled around for an hour or more visiting the various points of interest. The party then proceeded in the cutter to Norfolk, and remained all night. The distinguished party will this morning visit the Dismal Swamp Canal and Lake Drummond. The Government has several hundred shares in this canal, which are to be sold at auction at the Treasury Department on the 5th of December, and the object of this visit of Government officials is to examine the property with a view of estimating its value. Assistant Secretary CHANDLER is in charge of the party, who are well provided with maps and plans of the work. It is to be hoped that the stock to be sold will be taken up by enterprising men, who will put this great inland canal into good condition, thus connecting, by a route of twenty-eight miles, the navigable waters of North Carolina with Chesapeake Bay. The canal was greatly damaged during the war, but the Company are busily engaged in repairing it, and when completed, it will be extensively used by small steamers, which cannot weather Cape Hatteras.

A steamer, with a party of wreckers, left Norfolk to-day for Deep Water Shoals, James River, to raise the barge which was recently sunk there with a load of materials for the construction of an iron screw pile lighthouse at that place.

The United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* passed up to Norfolk to-day.

The United States revenue-cutter *Nemaha*, Capt. SANDS, after having her boilers repaired at Norfolk, went to sea to-day.

Some speculation is indulged in by the officers stationed here as to the probable disposition of the troops now forming the garrison. There are at present two companies of the Fifth United States Artillery and three companies of infantry. It is generally believed that when Gen. BARRY resumes command one of the artillery and all the infantry companies will be ordered elsewhere, and their places supplied by companies of artillery from the other four artillery regiments now in service. The fort is a very desirable post, and the officers do not relish the idea of being ordered to a more Southern field of duty. The proposed establishment of an artillery school here is hailed with satisfaction by all classes, as it promises to infuse a little vitality into the society of the fortress.

Meeting of Colored Men in Richmond—Discharge of Radical Negroes.

RICHMOND, Va. Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The conservative colored men here have called a meeting for to-morrow night to express their "utter abhorrence of such firebrands and incendiaries as LEWIS LINDSEY and others."

Seven distilleries around Richmond have closed operations, the owners not finding them profitable.

Reports to the Military Commissioner show that one hundred colored men in this city were discharged for voting the Radical ticket. Two hundred are now reported as being discharged for the same cause, but the employers say, in many cases they had no work for them. Colored men who had been discharged before election reported.

LOUISIANA.

New-Orleans City Notes—Removal and Appointment of Civil Officers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

At the Military Council last night, the stamping of the city issues in denominations of $10 and $20, the notes to bear interest at 7 3-10 per cent. from the date of stamping, and the cutting of $5 bills in half, were proposed.

The following important order has been issued by Gen. MOWER:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov, 20, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 18.—The present incumbents being impediments to reconstruction under the laws of Congress, the following removals and appointments of civil officers in Louisiana are hereby ordered: PAUL E. THEARD, Judge of the Fourth District Court, Parish of Orleans, is removed, and J. P. BOYD appointed in his place; RICHARD C. BOND, Clerk of the Fourth District Court, Parish of Orleans, is removed, and WILLIAM L. RANDALL appointed in his place; WILLIAM WOELPER, Clerk of the Sixth District Court, Parish of Orleans, is removed, and H. C. CAULKINS appointed in his place; PAUL W. COLLINS, Third Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans, is removed and EUGENE STAS appointed in his place; D. C. BYRLEY, Clerk Third District Court, Parish Orleans, is removed and JOHN B. CARTER appointed in his place; THOMAS ASKEW STATS, Tax Collector First District, is removed, and JOHN L. DAVIES appointed in his place.

By command of

Brevet Major-Gen. JAMES A. MOWER.

NATHANIEL BURBANK,

Acting Assistant Adjt.-General.

About forty members of the Convention, which commences its session on Saturday next, yesterday held a caucus. Hope was expressed that a Constitution would be framed and the Convention complete its work by the 1st of January. It was thought also the best plan to be adopted would be to elect State officers when the Constitution is submitted to the people, and in that event it would be practicable to inaugurate a new State Government on the 1st of February.

ILLINOIS.

The Duffy-Bussy Prize Fight—Bussy Wins in 135 Rounds.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The fight between DUFFY and BUSSY, for $1,000 a side, came off this afternoon. Thirteen cars, bearing about two thousand men, went out twenty-five miles on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Road, and then came back and stopped at Robertsdale, about sixteen miles out, where DOONEY and FITZGERALD recently fought. The men stood up about 2 o'clock and fought one hundred and thirty-five rounds in one hour and forty-two minutes. The rounds were short, none exceeding two minutes, and several only one or two seconds. The fight was won by BUSSY. DUFFY was the favorite among the knowing ones, he having fought before, while his antagonist was new to the ring.

MISSOURI.

Stolen Property Recovered—Revenue Seizures.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Gen. HOWARD left to-day for Washington.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, of Kentucky, was robbed here to-day of $560 and a deed for 100 acres of land in Kentucky.

Twelve hundred dollars in bonds and a portion of the silver stolen from the messenger of TAUSSIG, GEUPP & Co., in the Merchants' Union Express Office, three weeks ago, has been recovered. The silver was sold to a broker by J. L. STRAUSS, a Main-street merchant, who said he purchased it from BENJAMIN ROSENTHAL, a pawnbroker. STRAUSS was arrested, and a watch stolen from Capt. DAN ABLE at the Southern Hotel about the time of the TAUSSIG, GEUPP & Co.'s robbery, was found in his possession, which he claimed to have also got from ROSENTHAL in exchange for another. The bonds were found on JOSEPH MEYERS, a pawnbroker, on the corner of Third-avenue and Olive-street. In MYER's shop there were also found several stolen watches, a considerable quantity of jewelry and some silver ware. ROSENTHAL and MYERS were arrested and held in $2,000 bail. The police have a clue to the real perpetrators of the robbery.

Two hundred barrels of highwines were seized here to-day by Government officers for non-payment of the revenue tax. Part of them were branded "J. L. Smith," and part "Sperry." They came from Pekin, Ill.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Election at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The election closed without an arrest having been made yesterday or to-day, no disturbance having occurred.

The Election at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The blacks polled a full vote and not one was known to have voted the Conservative ticket. There were very few Radical votes in this city. The vote in the wards, as far as heard from, is as follows: Second Ward—Radical, 299; Conservative, 126. Third Ward—Radical, 251; Conservative, 115. Fourth Ward—Radical, 293; Conservative, 156. The total registered vote in the city is 905 whites and 1,583 blacks. This county probably gives 1,500 Radical majority. Whiteville and Cerra Gorda, in Columbia County, give a considerable Conservative majority.

The Election at Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The election passed off very orderly to-day. Again the whites voted heavily, and nearly unanimously the Conservative ticket; many voted against the Convention, but over 300 whites who registered failed to vote at all. About 1,000 votes were cast to-day, making 2,000 for two days. The voting ballots have not yet been counted and the result is still unknown, but it is thought the Radicals have carried the city by 250 majority.

ALABAMA.

The Reconstruction Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The Reconstruction Convention consumed the morning session in considering the amendment to the majority report on the franchise question. The clause disfranchising all who do not vote on the new Constitution will be stricken out.

EVENING SESSION.

At the night session of the Convention the majority agreed to strike out of the article on franchise the clause which disfranchises all who do not vote on the new Constitution.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Nov. 20.

In the night session of the Reconstruction Convention, after a protracted contest, the third clause of the second section of the article on franchise which disfranchises all who do not vote on the new Constitution, was stricken out by a vote of 53 yeas to 32 nays. The article was then perfected and the final vote was deferred until to-morrow.

The Burning of the Steamer Onward.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Later accounts of the burning of the steamer *Onward* report eleven persons lost—Mr. CONKLIN, of New-Orleans, and ten negroes. The cotton, which was valued at $55,000, was fully insured. The boat was valued at $20,000, and was insured.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Progress of the Convention Election.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The election to-day was perfectly quiet. The voting was confined to the negroes. Accounts from the interior districts represent the whites as everywhere declining to participate in the election.

A State Appropriation Bill is soon to be issued by Gen. CANBY. It provides liberally for the Judiciary, the Penitentiary and public institutions.

The State Tax Bill will appear at the same time.

Negroes En Route to Monrovia.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The ship *Golconda* sailed for Monrovia to-day, carrying three hundred and twenty negro emigrants.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Explosion in a Coal Mine and Loss of Life.

SCRANTON, Penn., Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The Pine Ridge Colliery, two miles north of Wilkesbarre, has been closed for several days to smother and quench the burning fire-damp. An attempt was made to open it to-day, resulting in an explosion, which killed three men and badly wounded two. Several explosions followed, some of which were distinctly felt in Wilkesbarre.

The mine will be flooded with water as the only means of extinguishing the fire.

CONNECTICUT.

Fuller, the Defaulting Teller.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The Supreme Court of Errors, now in session at Norwich, have refused to grant a new trial to CHAS. D. FULLER, of this city, late Teller, convicted at the March term of the Superior Court of embezzling $20,700 in bonds belonging to LOYAL WILCOX, on special deposit at the Hartford Bank. The Superior Court, now in session here, will soon be officially advised of this action, when it will pass judgment. The penalty is imprisonment in the State Prison for a period not less than five nor more than twenty years. FULLER is in town, on bail. His bonds, on criminal and civil suits, amount to $48,000.

TENNESSEE.

State Aid to Railroads—Judge Elected.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

There was a long debate in the Senate to-day on the question of extending further State aid to railroads. The propositions involve the appropriation of about $3,500,000.

Col. J. W. PHILLIPS is elected Judge of the Seventh Circuit Court by thirty majority over SCUDDER. Both candidates were Radicals, and nearly all the votes were cast by the negroes.

In Williams County, a few days since, a negro boy was thrown down and stamped to death by his father. The murderer escaped.

OHIO.

Progress of Weston, the Pedestrian.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The Weston enthusiasm increases as he approaches his destination, and people are flocking from the surrounding country to points where he is expected to pass. He is somewhat behind his time-card, and is averaging three and a half miles per hour.

GEORGIA.

The Reconstruction Convention to Meet at Atlanta.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Gen. POPE orders the Reconstruction Convention to meet at Atlanta, Dec. 9.

County meetings are being called to elect delegates to the Conservative Convention, which meets at Macon Dec. 3.

KENTUCKY.

The Steamer Richmond Case.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The announcement in dispatches from St. Louis that $3,000 damages had been assessed in the United States Supreme Court against the Louisville steamer *Richmond* was an error. There are no suits against the low pressure boat *Richmond* which is now lying here awaiting a rise, and she starts for New-Orleans on the first water.

INDIANA.

Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Indiana, closed their thirty-first annual Communication in this city to-day. The attendance of representatives during the present session has been unusually large. Reports from all the Grand officers show the cause of Odd Fellowship in Indiana to be in the most prosperous and desirable condition.

VERMONT.

Arrival of Fenian Arms at St. Albans.

MONTPELIER, Vt. Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Quite an excitement was created at St. Albans yesterday, by the arrival there of two car loads of fire-arms addressed to PETER WARD, a notorious Fenian. They were met at the depot by a posse of men who very soon had them removed for storage elsewhere.

MISSISSIPPI.

Probable Defeat of the Convention.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The result of the election in Mississippi is still in doubt. As far as heard from only 14,851 votes were polled, while the total number of registered voters is 30,971. It is believed the Convention has been defeated.

NEW-JERSEY.

Methodist Church Destroyed at Camden.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The Methodist Church on Third and Federal streets, Camden, N. J., was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon; also four small houses. The loss is about $20,000; insurance, $4,000 to $7,000. The fire was caused by sparks from a locomotive on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Steamer Cuba.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The steamer *Cuba*, which grounded last night in the mud bank off Grand Junction Wharf, caused by a strong ebb tide, got off safely, and is in her dock this morning.

Steamer Java Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The steamer *Java* sailed this morning, taking twenty-one passengers for Halifax, fifty-one for Liverpool, and no specie.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco Markets and Ship News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

At Hong Kong freights are steady at $12 in gold ⅌ ton from Canton to New-York, and $13@$14 from Foo Chow and Amoy.

BLACK TEAS—Foo Chow market—Oolongs opened for United States trade Oct. 1, prices ranging from 23@26 taels, duty paid, cargo grades.

Green teas at Shanghae—Sales continued to be made freely, and the market was settled at 40@42 taels per picul.

The number of American vessels entered in the United States Consulate at Shanghae, for the quarter ending Sept. 20, was 122. One hundred and five Americans vessels cleared during the same quarter.

The United States ship *Oneida* was daily expected at Hong Kong from the United States.

The United States Consul, Gen. SEGENDRE, at Amoy, has gone to Formosa to settle the trouble arising from the murder of the crew of the American bark *Racer*. The General receives the aid of FEONTAI and a body of Imperial troops.

Rumors are in circulation at Pekin concerning the approach of the robber bands. The American Minister has made preparations to receive them; the English Minister is getting ready for the defence.

American vessels at Hong-Kong: Ships Bengal, Colorado, Golden State, Ratler Shirley, Sumatra, White Swallow; barks, Penguin, Parsee, Adelia, Carlton, Benefactor, Nellie Hasting. At Whampoa, ship Magnet.

The American bark Vesta, VEASIE, laden with coal, from Sydney, was lost in a gale, Sept. 27, at the mouth of the Yangtze River. All hands were saved.

American vessels at Shanghae: Wild Gazelle and Burnside for New-York; Annie Kimball and Simoda, for Foo-Chow.

Rates for tea, £3 to New-York and £3 to London.

A disastrous typhoon occurred on the China coast on the 1st of October. There is great destruction of property on the shore, and in the harbor of Hong-Kong.

The American ship *Rattler* went ashore on the rocks off Stone Cutter's Island; bark *Lancaster* also went ashore, and a great many junks were foundered.

The British and American fleets were preparing to visit Osaca, Japan, on the occasion of the opening of that port to foreigners on Jan. 1.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Abduction of British Subjects by United States Officers.

OTTAWA, C. W., Wednesday, Nov. 20.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. MCKENZIE gave notice of a motion for copies of the correspondence relative to the forcible abduction of British subjects from the Township of Moore by United States officers.

Sir JOHN A. MCDONALD announced that the House would be asked to continue the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and to extend to all parts of the Dominion the provisions of the act for the trial of foreign aggressors.

Destruction of Railway Shops at Hamilton.

HAMILTON, C. W., Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The Great Western Railway carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops in this place were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is very heavy. The large rolling-mill only escaped through the energetic exertions of the firemen.

Fire at Benson's Cove.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Eight wooden tenements were destroyed by fire yesterday at Benson's Cove, near Liverpool.

MEXICO.

Preparations for the Removal of Maximilian's Remains—Juarez Preparing a Defence of his Use of Discretionary Powers During the French Occupation.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The Spanish steamer *Marsella* from Vera Cruz on the 15th inst., has arrived, bringing advices from the City of Mexico to the 11th inst.

The remains of MAXIMILIAN, after the delivery to JUAREZ of a polite note from Baron VON BEUST, had been handed over to the Austrian Admiral TEGETHOFF, and would be taken to Vera Cruz at the national expense, and accompanied by an escort of Government troops. All demonstrations within Mexican territory and in Mexican waters were forbidden.

The Mexican Congress was to assemble in session on the 20th, if a quorum was in attendance.

President JUAREZ was preparing a defence of his use of discretionary powers during the French occupation. He had also asked that Gen. ESCOBEDO's forces be transferred to the capital, the reason for which is not explained, though it was surmised to be the presence of Gen. DIAZ with 14,000 bayonets and 300 pieces of artillery at his command.

A Cuban resident of Vera Cruz, in a letter to a friend here, expresses the opinion that a revolution will occur in Mexico in January.

Gen. MERINO had been assassinated on the "Coalcoman" road.

WEST INDIES.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

SUGAR dull and nominal. Exchange on London, 14 ⅌ cent. premium; on Paris, 1¼ ⅌ cent. premium; on New-York, currency, long sight, 25½ ⅌ cent. discount; short sight, 26½ ⅌ cent. discount. Gold, long sight, 2¼ ⅌ cent. premium; short sight, 4½ ⅌ cent. premium.

Arrived—Steamer *Columbia*, from New-York.

Sailed—Brig *Titania* and schooner *Nichols*, for New-York; steamer *Liberty*, for Baltimore; brigs *Louisa* and *Henrietta*, for Hampton Roads; *Fantoine* from Manzanillo, for Bristol; *Silneror*, from Cardenas, for Galveston.

The weather is clear and pleasant, and the sanitary condition of the Island is good.

AUSTRALASIA.

Miscellaneous Intelligence from All Parts of the Country.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1867.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company's steamer *Kaikoura*, from Australia and New-Zealand, arrived in this port at 6 P. M. on the 3d inst., bringing dates from Sydney to Oct. 1, and from Wellington to Oct. 8.

News had been received in Sidney from Fiji, stating that a cannibal tribe residing in the interior of the principal island of the Fijian group had murdered and eaten Rev. S. BAKER, Wesleyan Missionary, and six Christian natives. The melancholy intelligence caused great indignation here, and within twenty-four hours of its receipt H. M. S. *Brisk* was equipped and at sea, *en route* for Fiji, to inquire into the circumstances and punish the murderers.

Parliament was still sitting, talking and quarreling, but doing very little good for the country. The Treasurer had submitted his budget. The public expenditure for next year is to be £2,428,423—say $12,000,000—to govern 400,000 people. The revenue is said to be in a flourishing state, and to show a surplus of a quarter million on the accounts for the last three years. The principal topic of interest in connection with the Treasurer's statement was the announcement that the Government had negotiated a loan of £3,000,000 with OPPENHEIM, ALBERTI & Co. and FRUHLING, GOSCHEN & Co., of London, at 84, and this loan the House was asked to sanction. But they had reckoned without their host, and the majority of the members expressed themselves so decidedly against it that the Government had to own that the loan was only partially arranged, and that the negotiations had been broken off. Then, fearing defeat at the hands of the Opposition, the leader of which had moved an amendment limiting the loan to £1,000,000, the Government put forward one of their supporters to move a similar amendment before Mr. ROBERTSON could address the House. The ruse succeeded.

The Sidney Assembly has negatived a proposition for the repeal of the newspaper postage act.

In Victoria the Parliamentary dead-lock was still unsettled; the session was closed, and after a week's holiday the new session opened.

The population of the colony on the 30th of June amounted to 647,589, of whom 281,013 were females.

The American residents of Melbourne gave a complimentary dinner on the 6th ult., at Scott's Hotel, to Mr. LATHAM, the lately arrived Consul for the United States of America.

The imports of the colony from June 1 to the 21st September were valued at £8,050,612, and the exports at £7,859,595. For the corresponding period last year there were: imports, £9,984,523; exports, £7,879,305.

Heavy snow-storms and pluvial visitations had prevailed during a fortnight. Much injury to the crop was anticipated.

In Tasmania, Mr. CHAPMAN, the Treasurer, had made his financial statement in the Legislative Assembly. The general revenue for 1868 he estimated at £191,610, and the land revenue, with balance of £7,000 from 1867, £69,000; total, £260,610. The estimated expenditure was £256,716, leaving a balance of £3,894. The present system of duties is to be continued.

In Greenland the new gold fields were progressing favorably, but the most extraordinary addition to the recent discovered mineral wealth of the colony were the new copper mines, situated within easy carriage (over an almost level country) of a shipping port on the Gulf of Carpentaria. The specimens shown consist of native copper, red oxides, green carbonates or malachite, and sulphurets, four pieces of which have been assayed at the mint, and one piece of native copper weighing twenty-eight pounds, contains ninety-four per cent. of pure copper, while two specimens of green carbonates show upward of fifty-five and fifty-eight per cent. respectively.

The *Statistical Register* of South Australia lately published, shows that the population of the colony amounted at the end of last year to about 170,000. The sexes, though not equal in number, show a less inequality than is visible in most of the other colonies, there being 88,272 males to 80,881 females.

Several new gold mines had been discovered in Auckland, one of which was of extraordinary richness, and sixty-eight ounces of gold from six hundred weight of quartz. These recent discoveries have given a new impetus to mining throughout the Thames region, with the most gratifying results, both from quartz digging and sluicing.

Petition for the Pardon of Liquor Dealers in Massachusetts.

Many prominent citizens of Massachusetts have united in a petition to Gov. BULLOCK, asking him to pardon those imprisoned in that State for violation of the law against the traffic in intoxicating spirits. They say:

"We say this without offering precedent, or seeking or wishing it. We ask it because equity, justice and good conscience urge us to demand it. We ask it because of the too manifest inequality in the enforcement of the law ever since its enactment. We ask it because some have been corruptly overlooked or pardoned, and others zealously persecuted, hunted and punished. We ask it because heart-stricken wives and mothers and children sit in sadness around the hearthstone, not only lamenting wantonly sundered ties, but crying out for help and for life. We ask it because on many of our fellow-citizens, as generous, loyal and sinless as the best of us, this odious law has stamped a temporary disgrace, which we believe it to be our sacred duty immediately to wipe away forever. We ask it because the unmerited punishment and disgrace fall not only upon the inmates of the prison, but upon the innocent ones at home. We ask it because we believe, like the old Greek philosopher, that, in cases like these, at all events, forgiveness is better than punishment. We ask it because that "abstract value" of the people's voice ought not to be under-estimated or overlooked; and it is in no spirit of pride or vain-glory over the late defeat of the prohibitory law policy at the polls that we ask it, but with a deep sense of duty and obligation, on our part, as fellow-citizens in a Christian community, in which sense of duty we cannot but feel your Excellency and your honorable body will fully share."

The Trustees of Rutgers College, at a meeting held on the 15th inst., unanimously elected Rev. WM. RANKIN DURYEA, of Lafayette, N. J., Voorhees Professor of History, Political Economy and Constitutional Law. The professorship is a new position, and is maintained by an endowment by the late ABRAHAM VOORHEES, of Somerset County, N. J.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Arizona—$187,838 in Treasure.

The steamship *Arizona* from Aspinwall Nov. 12, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her

TREASURE LIST.

Panama Railroad Company	$21,542 23
Duncan, Sherman & Co	60,000 00
Dabney, Morgan & Co	91,415 05
Third National Bank	4,876 40
Wells, Fargo & Co	8,650 00
FROM ASPINWALL.	
S. L. Isaacs & Asch	1,400 00
Total	$187,838 68

Miscellaneous Intelligence from the United States of Colombia, Chili, Peru and the Central Republics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1867.

We have dates from Bogota to the 9th of November, but there is very little to add to my last. The trial of the President-General MOSQUERA was commenced on the 30th of October, before the Senate, composed of all the Senators then in the capital. Four whole days were consumed in the reading of the charges and specifications, as the General demanded they should be read in full. Some fears were entertained that disturbances might be caused by the friends of MOSQUERA during the trial, "who would remember the glories he had conferred upon the country," and so a battalion of citizens each day accompanied him from from his prison to the Senate, while the doors of the Senate Chamber are guarded by "old servants of the country." The General protests that he is being tried "by a military court surrounded with bayonets." He himself, accompanied by two Colonels in uniform, entered the Senate in full uniform, wearing the "grand military paletot" he wore in the battle of Cuaspud; he was received by the spectators in the galleries "with obstreperous applause." But no disrespect was shown to the Senate. Senor PABLO AROSEMENA, of Panama, is the public accuser, and ROJAS GARRIDO acts as counsel for the defence. It is thought MOSQUERA will be put into exile. A letter-writer says, fearful of the result: "We are in the midst of a great crisis."

In the meantime articles of impeachment have been drawn up against SANTOS ACOSTA, MOSQUERA'S successor, on the ground that he violated the Constitution by landing troops to quell local disturbances in the State of Tolima.

The State of Bolivar compliments Col. TOTTEN, of the Panama Railroad, for his efforts to reopen the dike or canal at Carthagena to the Magdalena, but declares null and void his late contract for the extension of the privileges of the Rachoad. It is reported that other States, some sayfive out of the nine, have declared or will declare this contract valueless, they claiming that by the Constitution a majority of the States have a right to nullify a law of Congress. In this they are doubtlessly assuming too much. The States have really the right only to declare a law null which attacks State or individual guarantees; and even if they had the right they claim, the question would not be between the Company, which has paid a million down toward the same for its new privileges, and the Republic, but a political one between the Republic and the States.

Two American whaling barks, the *Amy* and the *Hamilton*, have discharged their oil cargoes in this port, and they go across the railroad to Aspinwall for New-York.

Capt. COUSEN, of the American ship *Asia*, goes home on the steamer to-day. The Valparaiso *Mercurio* gives the following account of the loss of the *Asia* off Cape Horn:

"The British bark *Epsilon* entered this port yesterday having on board Capt. COUSEN and eighteen of the crew of the North American ship *Asia*, which was wrecked near Cape Horn on the 21st of August, having been bound from San Francisco, Cal., with a cargo of 1,400 tons of coal. The *Asia* was lost about three-quarters of an hour after having struck on a rock near a small island, the crew being saved but with only one barrel of biscuit. After having remained nine days in this dreadful condition, the Hamburg bark *Maria Miles* came in sight and passed by. The weather on that day was quite fine, and the wind favorable for approaching the island where the wrecked seamen lay without hope but in Providence and in the humanity of the Captain of the vessel in the distance. She was about two miles off and when they caught sight of her they fell on their knees thinking themselves saved; but what was their horror at seeing the Hamburg vessel put out more sail, and rapidly disappear! The Captain full of indignation and despair fell senseless to the ground. Up to that day the wrecked crew received a biscuit per day for their rations; but it now became necessary to diminish this to half a biscuit. Inanition began to tell heavily on them, although they were able when it was calm weather to pick up a few shell-fish. For fifteen days the snow fell copiously, and the sea was covered with blocks of ice that seemed as if they were going to unite, and form a causeway for the savages of Terra del Fuego. The fear was well-founded and their despair extreme. Famine or the Indians threatened to destroy them. It was now twenty-one days since the *Maria Miles* had passed by, and since then no other vessel had appeared in sight, until at last a sail is descried upon the horizon and approaches rapidly. Soon is perceived the noble flag of England, and confident of the feelings that warm the hearts of British seamen, hope already restores their waning strength. It was the British bark *Prof. Airey*, which came up to within a mile and a half of the islet, and a moment after the crew of the *Asia* found themselves among Christians and their pressing wants duly attended to. The *Prof. Airey* put them on board the *Epsilon*, which brought them to Valparaiso."

The Captain of the *Maria Miles*, on his arrival at Valparaiso, made the following report: "Aug. 30, at mid-day, passed Deceit Island, situated about seven miles northeast from Cape Horn; saw a bark on the southeast point of that island. The vessel was standing straight on her keel, with her topsails hoisted. At the same time saw a fire on the top of the island. We did everything we could to approach the island, but finding ourselves to the leeward, with the wind strongly from the north, could not aid the vessel without risking our vessel, cargo and crew, because the vicinity of the wreck was surrounded with reefs. In the night and following day experienced such strong gales that we lost the view of the island."

CHILI.

We have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 17th and from Callao and Lima to the 28th of October. The papers of Valparaiso are for the hundredth time congratulating themselves that the war with Spain is ended. They now build their hopes upon the fact that the Spanish Admiral has been called home, and that revolutionary troubles in the mother country must keep her busy within her own particular household. The famine in the south of Chili, caused by the excessive drouth, still continues. In the Province of Aranco robberies and outrages are being committed to an alarming extent. The contract with the Panama and South Coast British Line to run a monthly line to Southampton from Valparaiso via the Straits of Magellan has finally been concluded, and communication will be established in two or three months. The Mejillones guano beds, owned jointly by Bolivia and Peru, prove to be richer and the guano of better quality than was expected. The first cargo was taken from an elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, and it is expected it will be better than the lower layers. An analysis of that taken to Bordeaux results as follows:

Nitrogen and organic matter	0.064
Phosphoric acid	0.226
Soluble salts	0.124
Mineral matter	0.455
Water	0.112
Residuum	0.019
Total	1.000

The yield of the last wheat harvest in Chili was 5,300,694 fanegas, (of 155 pounds each,) of which 49.83 per cent. was exported.

There is no news from Bolivia.

PERU.

Peru still continues in a very unsettled state. President PRADO with a large force and large supplies was on the road from Islay toward Arequipa to attack the rebels under Gen. CANSECO in their stronghold, but was making slow progress. The vanguard of PRADO'S force is reported by his friends to be within five leagues of the city, but the main body is fourteen leagues away, where it was awaiting the arrival of supplies. The city of Asequipa is garrisoned by only 1,000 rebels, but it is strongly fortified, and as the invading army is dependent for support upon what they carried along with them over an almost impassable country, the result is somewhat doubtful. A report that an engagement had taken place in which the Government "got the worst of it" is not credited. The little risings in Cuzco, Trujillo and Puno against the Government have failed, and the war is now confined to the South. But PRADO seems to be unpopular pith the people of Lima, and is out of favor with Congress, which his Minister dissolved by preventing a quorum. A body of the members had asked Gen. LA PUERTA, acting President, to respectfully request PRADO and CANSECO to come to some terms to stop the war. LA PUERTA replied that such a step would be disloyal, and he could not take it. Another paper says Congress has (informally, it is to be presumed, as no quorum exists,) declared the Presidency of Peru to be vacant, PRADO having left the capital without permission of Congress. Many arrests of persons charged with conspiracy are daily effected in Lima. The Government has officially published some facts relative to the new gold mines in the Mountains of Chanchamayo. They can be reached either by the tributaries of the Amazon or by Callao.

A paper speaks thus regarding the facilities accorded to settlers:

"The emigrants after possessing a good quantity of gold may become owners of a tract of rich and fertile ground, which the Government gives them gratis. There is at present a German colony already established in said place, which reports great benefits and enjoys the greatest security and is progressing rapidly. The emigrants draw about $6,000 out of every four acres of ground, which the Government has given them free of all tax or duty.

In these fertile regions, the European has nothing to suffer on account of the climate, as it is quite healthy, and the settler can choose for himself, from the hottest to the coldest, by merely ascending or descending the mountains.

The Prefect of Huanuco in an official note addressed to the Minister of the Interior, states that from October, 1863, to same month in 1867, there has not been a single person deceased in the German settlement."

The guano consignees have lent the Government $3,000,000, and we are informed they are willing to furnish any sum required for public emergencies.

The roads near Lima teem with robbers. A band of fourteen, headed by an officer named VAREA, was recently captured near the city.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

STREET CHANGES.

Concentration of the Retail Trade at Union-square.

Four or five years ago, notwithstanding the fact that even then the march of trade up town was distinctly marked, few could have anticipated the complete transformation of streets and squares which the expansion of the retail business during this period has brought about. True, Broadway, as far as Fourteenth-street, had long since given up its last stately dwelling place to the shopkeeper; Union-square had been leaped over, and the great avenue of trade had gathered to itself block after block which lay between the streets beyond. Still, Union-square was untouched; there had been no inroads on its peace for years. The Everett House on the north reposed beside the peaceful dignity of a row of brown-stone dwelling houses. The western side was unbroken save at one end. The eastern side, except between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, was quite as private, and the Maison Dorée and the Union Place Hotel had all the business done upon the southern side to themselves. Just as soon as the war had closed and business men began to look for the favorite channels leading to money making, there were many to realize the fact that Union-square was destined to yield to the transformation going on all round about it, and to become one of the greatest, if not the chief centre of the most important retail trade of the City—that done in the most expensive goods. Even of these, however, there were not many so confident in the immediate realization of their expectations as to cause a rush upon the property-owners in the square, either to purchase as speculators or for the immediate purposes of trade. The future of Union-square was freely talked about among the leading down-town retail houses, but the period when its transformation would take place was still considered somewhat remote, so far as to lead many of these to characterize as imprudent the first move made upon it by a retail house in May of 1866. This pioneer was C. A. STEVENS & Co., formerly of BALL, BLACK & Co., and more recently C. A. STEVENS & Co., corner of Broome and Broadway. Messrs. STEVENS & Co. in the month named leased a building on the south side of the square, part of the Charles Marshall estate, for a period of ten years, spent about $10,000 altering, fitting, and decorating the premises to suit their business—that of silversmiths and jewelers. The change was an attractive one, and a few months after opening their place the young firm was satisfied, in spite of the warnings of their friends, that they were not too precipitate,—that they had done wisely in taking the trade of the square by the forelock.

Thus the move on the square may be dated from the 1st day of May, 1866. What has been done during the year and a half since elapsed will be best understood by the details below, which give, as closely as we can reach them, the figures which represent the outlay in improvements consequent upon the conversion of private dwellings into business places, the character of the business now doing and by whom.

The finest improvement yet made upon the square is beyond question that of W. F. SHERWIN, dry goods, on the site of the Maison Dorée. In all respects, save in the preservation of the old front elevation from the second floor upward, this is a new building. The main floor—that level with the street—is said to be of the largest area of any used for like purposes in the City, not excepting that of Messrs. A. T. STEWART & Co., corner of Tenth-street. It measures 200 feet long by 50 wide. The ceiling is eighteen feet in height, and it and the walls are frescoed with much taste. The woodwork is oak and walnut inlaid. The staircase leading to the floor above is massive and of fine workmanship, and the bannister on either side is surmounted by a bronze figure, life size, bearing a taper. This lower floor is given to general business. The second floor is divided into cloak and mantilla rooms, shawl room, children's clothing room and dressing rooms. These are all richly carpeted, the walls being frescoed as the main room beneath. The goods now on exhibition in these rooms are of the rarest and consequently the most valued and high-priced fabrics. Floors three four and five are given to the manufacturing purposes of the house. The basement contains the departments of domestic goods, packing, receiving and shipping. Entrances are upon Thirteenth-street as upon Fourteenth, or the square, the building running the entire way through from street to street. The main front, that on the square, is of Portland stone, with one window measuring 21 feet by 18, giving a fine show for goods. The entrance doors are on either side; $100,000 were spent in these improvements.

On this side of the square is the handsome place of C. A. STEVENS & Co., silversmiths, before noticed as the pioneers on the square. Underneath their place is that of Mme. GRADDOT, a dealer in rich laces.

On the southwest corner of the square, HENRY MAILLARD, the confectioner on Broadway, has leased a lot with a frontage on Fourteenth-street of 42 feet, and one of 102 feet on Union-square. On this an iron and brick building is now being raised which will cost close upon $100,000. The plate-glass to be used in the 160 feet frontage will alone cost $8,000, and the internal decorations of the building are promised to be of the most elegant and costly character.

Messrs. MULLER BROTHERS, merchant tailors on this side, have also a handsome show, and are now raising, in addition to their improvements upon the square, a building in University-place at an outlay of $25,000.

J. R. FRANKLIN'S, men's and boys' clothing establishment, cost for improvements $10,000.

On the west side improvements go on no less rapidly; passing by the less recent structure, but fine building of DUNCAN & SONS, family grocers, are the handsome stores of Messrs. MILLER & Co., ladies' boot and shoe-store, and that of JOHN R. TERRY, hat and furrier-store, opened in August last, the alterations in each case cost about $10,000.

The Peabody House, opened on the 1st of July, raised on the site of the Atheneum Club, is an elegant building, with admirable interior arrangements. The conversion of this building cost $50,000. Mme. DIEDEN, a fashionable dressmaker, opened her place at No. 25, west side, in July, 1866.

Mrs. G. BRODIE leased the house corner of West Sixteenth-street on the 1st of May last, commenced the alterations on the 1st of June, and, with an outlay of $25,000, now exhibits one of the handsomest stores upon the square. Her business is that of mantillas and cloaks exclusively. This house has a frontage on the square of 32 feet and is 80 feet deep.

A. C. & J. W. BELL, merchant tailors, made their alterations in May and June of this year also, and expended $12,000 in improvements. The basement of this building is the store of Dr. HANBURRY SMITH, mineral waters; the upper portion is fitted for artists' studios and occupied.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & Co., organ and piano manufacturers, opened their place on the 1st day of October. They spent about $4,000 in altering the private dwelling to suit their business.

On this side also are the stores of W. H. ROBERTS, merchant tailor, and the exhibition rooms of GEO. A. HEARN, same building, dealer in camel's hair shawls, and the California Wine Depot of J. J. LYONS. The improvements made by these firms amount to about $10,000.

On the north side the change is not so marked. There are still a number of private dwellings waiting a change of hands; but the readiness of the owners to yield to the business crush upon them is evident, from the fact that bills "for sale" are exposed, and that they will make these irresistible crowders-out pay the cost of evictions who can doubt?

WILLIAM H. JACKSON & Co., manufacturers of grates and fenders, bought the private dwelling which they have converted into exhibition-rooms, offices, &c., &c., on the 1st of October, for $100,000. They have spent $25,000 in making their alterations. Their exhibit of ornamental goods in their line is fine. BENBE & Co. have opened cabinet furniture warerooms on this side.

On the corner of East Seventeenth-street, northeast corner of the square, the dwelling has been converted into two stores, which are not yet occupied. N. A. THURSTON, on this side, manufacturers of pianos, have spent about $10,000 in effecting the change to suit their business.

The northeast corner of Fifteenth-street has been sold to the Trustees of the Bank for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, and with an outlay of about $100,000 the alterations will soon be complete. The lot upon which the bank stands is 25 by 125 feet. This, with a lot in the rear, 25 by 103 feet, cost one year ago, $100,000.

These are the principal stores now open on the Square, and with the greater number of these the purchases have been made or the dwellings leased, and the alterations effected during the past few months. TIFFANY & Co., it is generally known, have purchased the site of and the church building used by the congregation of Dr. CHEEVER, and known as the Church of the Puritans. They, we learn, will raise here the finest structure, devoted to their trade, in the world. The work will be commenced in Spring. The new building will be a fire-proof one throughout, having a front of 72 feet on the Square, and 125 feet on Fifteenth-street.

ARNOLD & CONSTABLE have purchased extensively on Seventeenth-street, upper end of the square. The building raised by this firm will be in keeping with its reputation as one of the leading houses of the country.

There are other projects on foot, one-half of which, if carried out, will absorb the remaining space available, and the transformation will be complete.

By ascertained figures it is shown that within one year over $500,000 have been expended in the changes effected alone. During this time the still unpurchased property on the square has advanced 75 to 100 per cent., so large are the numbers of applicants. Fourteenth-street, between the square and Fifth-avenue, begins to show also the direction of the current. The St. Augustine Hotel has sprung up within a few months; also the music store of DACHAUER & VILANOVA, and the fashionable warerooms of SELOVER, *mode de Paris*. MINOR & SOMERVILLE'S Art Gallery has possession of the southwest corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, and opposite Messrs. BREWSTER & Co., carriage builders, are now expending $40,000 in the erection of warerooms. With these pioneers in the once sacred precincts of Fifth-avenue, the spirit of prophecy is scarcely needed to name the day, not far remote, when Fifth-avenue, from Washington-square to Twenty-third-street, and all the stately streets which lie between, shall have yielded to the irresistible flow of trade toward the square, as a centre filling up all the *radii* of streets and avenues.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Annual Meeting for the Election of Officers—An Avalanche of Injunctions The Election Postponed to Dec. 16.

The annual election for Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was appointed to be held yesterday, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M. As is generally known, there has been a growing feeling for some months past among the stockholders of the Company in favor of a new Board of Directors, and this feeling has been not a little strengthened of late by the failure of the old Board to answer the questions put to them by a committee of the stockholders relative to their management of the affairs of the Company. It was therefore determined to run an opposition ticket at the present election. The new ticket was composed of men in whose reliability, honor and honesty the whole community has entire confidence, and had the election taken place and the votes of *bona fide* stockholders alone been polled, it would probably have been successful. Anticipating such a result, the parties interested in the success of the old Board yesterday morning obtained an injunction from Judge BLATCHFORD of the United States Circuit Court, prohibiting any election being held at which BROWN BROTHERS & Co., who hold a large amount of stock as trustees, should not be allowed to vote on the stock so represented by them. A similar injunction was also obtained yesterday morning from Judge MCCUNN, on application of the same parties. Meantime the opposition obtained from Judge BRADY, of the Court of Common Pleas, an injunction restraining BROWN BROTHERS & Co., and the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., as a company, from voting at the election on certain stock specified in the order, and amounting altogether to between seventy and eighty thousand shares. This injunction was obtained on the application of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co., who own 20,000 shares in the Pacific Steamship Company, of which BROWN BROTHERS & Co. are trustees, and claimed the right to represent it in the election. Another injunction was also obtained by the opposition yesterday morning, on the application of JAS. Y. BOSTWICK, from Judge BARNARD of the Supreme Court, similar in terms to the Common Pleas injunction, with the addition that it prevented the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from making any transfer of the stock until the new Directors had entered upon their duties, and also from paying any dividend, and ordered them to show cause on the 2d Tuesday of December why the injunction should not be continued during the pendency of the action.

After learning of the injunction obtained from Judge BLATCHFORD, the counsel for the opposition yesterday forenoon obtained from Judge BARNARD a modification of his injunction, so as to restrain the Directors from holding any election at all until the final determination of the questions arising on the order, to show cause and the second Tuesday of December.

Under the above state of affairs, the election came on yesterday at the appointed hour of 12 M. The office of the Pacific Mail was thronged with voters and others long before the time for the polls to open—all eagerly canvassing the merits of the different tickets, and discussing the affairs of the Company. In order that the public may be able to judge for themselves, we give the two tickets side by side:

DIRECTOR'S TICKET.	OPPOSITION TICKET.
Allan McLane,	E. D. Morgan,
Francis Skiddy,	Chas. H. Russell,
Howard Potter,	A. A. Low,
William Dennistoun,	Geo. B. Hartson,
Elisha Riggs,	S. G. Wheeler, Jr.,
Moses H. Grinnell,	Orlando W. Joslyn,
James M. Brown,	Oliver Charlick,
Louis McLane,	Allan McLane,
Jonathan Thorne.	Moses Taylor.

At precisely 12 M. the door of the back-office opened, and the crowd of expectant voters rushed in. They found the Board of Inspectors, consisting of FREDERICK BILLINGS, Chairman, and ISAAC TAYLOR and RUFUS G. BEARDSLEY, seated behind a table ready to receive the votes. Before any of the electors had time to get his ticket out of his pocket, however, the lawyers representing the contending parties rushed forward and thurst their injunctions, one after another, in the face of the chairman. Being a lawyer himself he did not appear at all disconcerted by the formidable array of legal documents, but quietly spread them out before him, and after the lawyers had explained them to their satisfaction, he announced that the Board would take a recess till 1 o'clock, and meantime they would determine what action to take.

During the recess Judge ALLEN, counsel for the Inspectors; Mr. POTTER, counsel for BROWN BROTHERS & Co., and Messrs. WOODRUFF, VANDERPOEL and MOTT, counsel for the Atlantic Mail Company, and Mr. BOSTWICK, had a consultation together to try and fix the time of adjournment, but came to no definite agreement. On the reassembling of the Board of Inspectors the Chairman announced that the election would stand adjourned to the 16th of December, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M. This appeared to be satisfactory to all parties, and the crowd dispersed.

Proposed Sale of the Marine Hospital Grounds.

Yesterday, by order of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to dispose of the property belonging to the State, known as the Marine Hospital Grounds, situated at Castleton, Staten Island, the property was offered at public auction.

The property comprises about twenty-five acres, lying within the following boundaries: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of what is known as South-street, with the easterly side of Tompkins-avenue, and running thence southerly along the easterly side of said avenue 1,285 feet, more or less, to Arietta-street; thence easterly along the northerly side Arietta-street 800 feet, more or less, to low-water mark on the Bay of New-York; thence northerly along said bay at low-water mark 850 feet, more or less, to a point which is distant forty-six feet and seven inches southerly from the southerly line of lands belonging to the United States; thence westerly 490 feet, more or less, on a line parallel with said southerly line, at a distance of 46 feet and 7 inches therefrom, to a point which would be intersected by a line extended from the southwest corner of said lands of the United States, parallel to the dock on said lands; thence northerly 46 feet and 7 inches, to the southwest corner of said lands of the United States; thence along the westerly side of said lands 340 feet, more or less, to South-street, and thence westerly along South-street, 573 feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

The auctioneer stated that the sale would be made in one parcel to the highest bidder, but that the property having been appraised by the State appraisers at $350,000, no lower sum would be taken for it. It was also stated that the property would be sold clear of all incumbrances, with the exception of a small reservation for the use of the Health Officer, said reservation to continue for two years from the 22d day of April, 1868, but that in all probability the reservation would be cancelled within the time specified.

The attendance at the sale was limited, and the auctioneer, after waiting for about half an hour in vain for a bid, said that the sale would be adjourned for four weeks.

The following gentlemen are the Commissioners for the sale of the property: John T. Hoffman, Mayor of New-York; Samuel Booth, Mayor of Brooklyn; Cyrus Curtis, Wm. A. Cobb, Wm. C. Anderson, Commissioners of Quarantine.

Murder Inquest.

An inquest on the body of JOHN MULLEN, murdered on Sunday morning, at the corner of Navy and Johnson streets, Brooklyn, commenced yesterday morning, at the County Court-house, before Coroner LYNCH. The evidence of FRANCES MULLEN, wife of the deceased, was to the effect that shortly after his return home, on Saturday night, he was called upon by EDWARD KELLY, with whom he left the house. After a short absence he returned with MICHAEL CONNOLLY, who gave him a dollar to send for some ale; heard no more of her husband until 9 o'clock on the following morning, when she got the information that he was murdered.

Bridget Hoare swore that on the evening of Saturday Kelly and deceased had some conversation in her house. Some ale and brandy were sent for, of which none of the latter was drunk by deceased. He then, with Kelly and another young man in at the time, left the house, and nothing had been heard of them until the following morning, when the report of her brother's death had been sent to her.

Thomas Joyce, policeman, Forty-fourth Precinct, testified that shortly after midnight on Sunday, while standing at the corner of Navy-street and Myrtle-avenue, he heard loud talking in the direction of Johnson-street; proceeding in that direction he saw two men in the middle of the street, who immediately on seeing him ran off; he started in pursuit, and captured Connolly at the corner of Johnson and Concord streets; the person who escaped was a tall man; after a little conversation with Connolly, as to why he was quarreling at that hour of the night, the officer turned round to go on the east side of Navy-street, when he observed at the distance of about one-third of a block, a dark object—a man—lying on the sidewalk with the head turned toward the curbstone, and lying on the stomach; having given the alarm rap Officer Kirby soon came to his assistance to whom he described the tall man; proceeding up the alley-way where the tall man ran—accompanied all the way by Connolly—the officers went into the front room of a back building, where were seated Galvin, Murray and Cox; Connolly there denied Murray was the man who ran, and Galvin said it was a man in Tillary-street, named McQuade, had a quarrel with Mullen; the officers, assisted by Connolly and two citizens, then placed Mullen in a wagon, and had him conveyed to the Station-house and put into the lodging-rooms, where he breathed as freely as drunken men do; he bled nothing, but there was some blood on the face; going to bed shortly afterward, the witness was awakened and told by Sergt. Carpenter that Mullen was dead; was positive Murray was the man who ran up the alley-way; searched the house up there afterward, and found Murray in a third room and had him sent to prison: the officers next went to Galvin's house, but he refused to leave before seven o'clock, on the ground that he was in his own house; but the place was forcibly entered and he arrested; McQuade could not be found; Connolly, who had a knife in his jacket, appeared to have been drinking; and when he recognized Mullen on the ground he appeared astonished and sorry.

The inquest was adjourned to 10 this morning.

Board of Audit.

The Board met at noon yesterday.

W. S. BRIGGS claimed $640 for furnishing various Committees of the Common Council with carriages in 1864.

JOHN MCMAHON claimed $200 for furnishing coaches to the Common Council on the occasion of the reception of the Sixty-sixth and Seventy-ninth Regiments in the City.

BAKER & GODWIN presented a claim for $1,769 90 for furnishing stationery to different Courts; also, for printing election tickets in 1866.

WM. MURREY asked $300 for copying a book in the Register's office in 1866. The agreement with the Register was that witness should receive 50 cents a page for copying, and $2 each for tracing maps.

J. T. BARNARD and SONS claimed $2,902 50 for furnishing wood and coal to various City offices during 1866, The bills had been audited by the County Auditor.

W. L. COLE claimed $1,243 47 for advertising in the *Truth Teller* newspaper. As the bills were dated some years back, it was remarked by the Board that it did not properly have jurisdiction over the matter. Mr. COLE explained that the bills had been lying in the Comptroller's Office since the time at which they are dated, and application for payment had been made at intervals. The Board took the evidence in the case for further reference.

The Board adjourned till noon to-day.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

The Metropolitan Board of Fire Commissioners, or at least such of them as are in town—Messrs. GALWAY, ABBE and WILSON—met in regular session yesterday morning at the Central Office, in Mercer-street, Commissioner GALWAY in the chair.

Gen. SHALER, the President of the Board, and Commissioner MEYER are on a tour to the several cities where the paid system of fire service has been adopted, in the hope of finding improvements worth introducing into the Department in this City.

Mr. ELISHA KINGSLAND, Chief Engineer, has been elected President, and Mr. ABRAM S. HULL, Secretary of the Firemen's Mutual Aid Society, an Association designed for the benefit of the families of members of the Department. In case of the death of a member, each living member is to be assessed $2.

The consignees of the Bremen ship *Magdalene* sent a communication to the Board, stating that they would hold the City responsible for all damages that the *Magdalene* or her owners might suffer because of the loading or unloading of a lot of petroleum by *C. F. Perrystone*, at Pier No. 5 North River, where the Bremen ship is lying.

The Managers of the thirty-seventh annual fair of the American Institute forwarded an attested copy of a vote of thanks for the valuable services rendered by the Fire Department, day and night, during the progress of the fair.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

FEMALE SHOPLIFTERS.

MARY BURNS and SUSAN GARVIN entered the store of WM. MATTHEWS, at No. 54 Catharine-street, on Tuesday afternoon, and asked the clerk, THOMAS HARVEY, to show them some goods. They pulled over the stock and at length turned to leave without purchasing anything. HARVEY suspecting their intentions, detained both women, and ascertained that they had stolen a Balmoral skirt. They were arrested by Officer Sullivan of the Fourth Precinct, and the magistrate held them both for trial at the Special Sessions.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

CHARLES BUSHER, doing business at No. 40 Broadway, but residing on Staten Island, made a complaint yesterday before the magistrate against ELIZA KARBOHN, a domestic formerly in his employ, and had been arrested by Officer KELLY, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. It appears that the accused left the employ of the complainant on or about the 30th of October, and the family then missed a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at $40. The officer having ELIZA in custody stated that he had found a portion of the stolen property in her possession, so she stands committed for trial. She is a native of Germany, 28 years of age, and has no residence.

LARCENY OF LARD.

JOHN BROWN, JAS. MCKNIGHT, MATHEW O'GRADY and MARTIN MCNEANY were arrested yesterday by Officer COLE, of the Fifth Precinct, and by him arraigned before the magistrate on a charge of stealing one tierce of lard, valued at $45, from the premises of JOHN BENNING, at No. 417 Washington-street. The missing lard was found in possession of the prisoners at No. 429 Washington-street, and as they could not properly account for the fact, they were committed for trial at the General Sessions. CATHARINE DONOVAN and ANN MCKNIGHT, also arrested, were discharged on the ground of insufficient evidence.

LARCENY OF CIGARS.

Officer CARRIGAN, of the Second Precinct, arrested JOHN DALY, aged sixteen, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of cigars, valued at $60, from JACOB STAMFER, of No. 131 Maiden-lane. A portion of the abstracted cigars were found in the possession of the prisoner, upon which evidence he stands committed for trial at the General Sessions in default of bail. The prisoner resides at No. 102 Bayard-street.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

POLITICAL ARGUMENT.

Tuesday evening the Mozart Convention held its session in the Everett Rooms, at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, drawing, of course, to that locality a number of politicians. After the Convention had adjourned some of these politicians assembled in PARK'S saloon in Sixth-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street. Among these were WM. N. MCINTYRE, JOHN EGAN and a Mr. LAMB. The recent county election came up for discussion, when it is alleged that Judge CONNOLLY, the Mozart defeated candidate for Sheriff, accused MCINTYRE of having sold him (CONNOLLY) out in one of the up-town Wards, thus aiding in his defeat. High words appear to have followed between CONNOLLY and MCINTYRE, but ultimately the contest became one between MCINTYRE and EGAN, the latter having taken up the argument in the "Big Judge's" behalf. The controversy was ended by a pistol-shot fired in a saloon crowded with men; how that shot was fired remains a subject for legal investigation. The shot was fired by MCINTYRE at EGAN, as the latter alleges, and who further says that at the moment of firing LAMB knocked down MCINTYRE'S arm, and that this circumstance accounts for the fact that the ball entered the floor at EGAN'S feet instead of penetrating his body. On the other hand, MCINTYRE claims that being pressed by a number of men, with evidently hostile designs, he had drawn the pistol with the intention of using it simply in his own defence, should he be driven to that extremity, but that in the act of drawing it the weapon was accidentally discharged. MCINTYRE was, however, arrested, and yesterday required to give bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer a charge of felonious assault preferred by EGAN.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

At an early hour yesterday morning Officer RIKER, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, found the door of No. 34 Jones-street to be unfastened, and going suddenly into the hall found there a man who gave the name of JOHN MURPHEY, and whom he took into custody. Officer RIKER found a "jimmy" of the most approved pattern lying on the floor in close proximity to MURPHEY'S feet, and seeing marks upon the door of the room of AUGUSTUS EICKS, near which MURPHEY was standing, the officer applied the "jimmy" and found it fitted the marks precisely. Upon these facts MURPHEY was committed to answer the charge of burglary at the Court of General Sessions.

MINOR CASES.

LUKE MCGEE, charged with stealing $5 from JOSEPH GONDE, No. 235 Third-avenue, was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

JANE MUNROE, charged by CATHERINE FULLON, of No. 6 Vandam-street, with the theft of $6, was also sent to the Special Sessions for trial.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE BY A GERMAN WOMAN.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at No. 57 Washington-street, on the remains of GEORGIANA FLEISCHER, a native of Germany and 21 years of age, who committed suicide by swallowing poison. HENRY KORNER testified that deceased was a cousin of his, and they had corresponded for over five years, he intending to marry her. Last Summer he visited Germany, and agreed to pay her passage to New-York, where she was to enter service until he could arrange for their marriage. About a month ago she left her situation, and he lost all trace of her for over twenty-four hours, when she returned to her place. By mutual consent theo cohabited together at No. 57 Washington-street, subsequently she confessed that she had attempted suicide during her mysterious absence by jumping off a North River pier. When in the water she struggled against the fate she had coveted, and being a good swimmer, kept afloat until she was rescued. On Tuesday KORNER was at home to dinner, and she ate heartily, seeming in good spirits. At 6 o'clock that evening he found the room dark and fireless, and on striking a light discovered the deceased in bed and vomiting. He afterward found a book in which she had stated that she was about to die, and finally confessed to having eaten half-a-box of lucifer matches. A physician was summoned who did not come, but sent word to give the patient some milk. Death ensued at 9½ o'clock P. M. The only quarrel they had was about her want of personal cleanliness. She refused to swallow the milk ordered. The *post mortem* examination by Dr. BEACH resulted in the discovery of sulphuric poison, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts narrated.

DEATH OF AN OLD POLICE CAPTAIN.—About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning Capt. JACOB L. SEBRING, of the Metropolitan Police Force, died at his residence, No. 14 Eighth-avenue, from erysipelas in the head, after a lingering illness of seventeen days. Capt. SEBRING was one of the oldest Police officers on the present force, having entered the service nearly twenty-two years ago, and retaining a position or command in each of the successive departments organized since that time. He was an Assistant Captain in the Ninth Ward in the old Municipal force, and was subsequently promoted to the chief command of that Precinct since the present system of Metropolitan Police was organized. It is a remarkable fact that during the whole of Capt. SEBRING'S long and honorable career as a police officer, he has always remained attached to the Ninth Ward Police, and, as was natural, he was highly esteemed by the inhabitants of that section, both for his private worth and his rigid performance of duty. Capt. SEBRING was a native of this City and 51 years of age. The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from Dr. BURCHARD'S Church, in Thirteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH BY POISON.—An inquest was held yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, by Coroner WILDEY, over the body of CATHARINE JOHNSON, aged 36 and a native of St. Johns, N. B., who died from the effects of swallowing poison by mistake. The evidence tended to show that HENRY WHITNER, a carpenter employed at the hospital, obtained from the laboratory a vial containing rheumatic liniment. As he was leaving the drug department the deceased stopped him and asked for a chew of tobacco, which he furnished. CATHARINE placed her hand in his pocket, and feeling the bottle of liniment, took it out and swallowed a portion of the contents before WHITNER could interfere. She was seized with violent pains in the stomach, death ensuing during the night. The apothecary testified that the mixture consisted of chloform, aconite and laudanum, mingled with yellow soap. A verdict of accidental death by poisoning was rendered. Deceased was an employe in the hospital.

SUICIDE OF A HOSPITAL PATIENT.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday, at the Bellevue Hospital over the remains of JOSEPH RUSSELL, whose death by cutting his throat has already been noticed. It appears now that the deceased had been suffering from paralysis of both his lower extremities for over six months, but on Monday he seemed much better, though his mind was depressed. On Monday evening, during the temporary absence of the nurse, RUSSELL took his razor from a box at the head of his bed and inflicted the wound which resulted in death. A verdict in accordance with the evidence was rendered. Deceased was a native of the United States, and 47 years of age.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at the Fourth Ward Station-house, over the body of CORNELIUS TREHAY, a native of Ireland and 34 years of age, who was found dead yesterday morning in the street. It appears from the evidence adduced that the deceased left his home, No. 38 Cherry-street, on Tuesday evening, with some friends to attend a political meeting. On their way home the party became intoxicated, and CORNELIUS was separated from his companions, having evidently fallen heavily on the pavement. The jury rendered a verdict of death from concussion of the brain, superinduced by a fall.

ITEMS.—At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the rear building, No. 182 East Forty-seventh-street, on the top floor. The flames originated from a defective flue, and the building, which is owned by THOS. MCKEAN, was damaged about $50. ....Mrs. DRAUSBECK, of No. 103 Eldridge-street, fell through a coal slide in front of No. 296 Broome-street, and sustained serious injuries....GEO. STODDARD, owner of the Wyoming Hotel, No. 333 Greenwich-street, accidentally shot himself through the hand with a pistol he was cleaning.

THE MAYOR AND THE CARMEN.—A delegation of carmen waited on Mayor HOFFMAN yesterday to thank him for the action he had taken in regard to the license law, and to assure him of the support of the carmen of this City at the coming election. The Mayor thanked them for their expression of good feeling, and said that he had but done in this case what he should always do when the rights of the City were assailed.

TEMPERANCE.—A musical and literary entertainment was given at the Cooper Institute last evening by Enterprise Section No. 8, Cadets of Temperance. There were addresses by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, Secretary of National Temperance Society, Prof. J. E. FROBISHER and GEORGE BAILEY, Esq., of Boston, and singing, recitations and dialogues by members of the section. The audience was large and the affair successful in every respect.

AID FOR THE CRETANS.—A lecture on "Crete and the "Cretans," is announced to be delivered by the Greek Consul, Mr. D. N. BOTASSI, on Friday evening next, at Mr. MCMULLEN'S school, No. 900 Broadway. A Greek priest, who is soon to take his departure for New-Orleans, will be present in full clerical dress.

SIGHT SEEING FROM NEW-YORK TO JERUSALEM.—This is the subject of a lecture to be delivered before the Tradesmen's and Mechanics' Association, this evening, at Cooper Institute, by Rev. J. HYATT SMITH. The lecture is highly spoken of by those who have heard it.

AWARD OF CONTRACT—JOHN MARTIN was yesterday awarded the contract for filling in the cut in Fourth-avenue, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth streets, at $9,055 70.

ALUMNI MEETING.—A meeting of the Alumni of the Medical Department of the University is announced for Friday evening. An address will be delivered by Prof. GEORGE T. ELLIOT.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—In the absence of a quorum there was no meeting of the Board of Education last evening.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

COLLECTOR E. T. WOOD.—Collector E. T. WOOD, of the Third Internal Revenue District, recently appointed in place of T. C. CALLICOTT, took possession of his office on Tuesday afternoon and displaced the clerks appointed by his predecessors, placing in their stead W. N. HOLLIS, temporary Deputy Collector, and CHARLES TINNEY, H. B. DIXON, and F. C. MOORE, Clerks. Mr. HOLLIS is a lawyer, and has been retained by many unfortunate illicit whisky distillers during the last year, in which kind of litigation he has been quite successful. Many calls were made on the Collector yesterday morning by gentlemen congratulating him on his appointment.

CHURCH CHARITY FOUNDATION.—A donation party for the aid of the Home of Orphans and Old Ladies, on the plan of the Church Charity Foundation, (Episcopal,) was held yesterday at the institution corner of Herkimer-street and Albany-avenue, and will be continued this afternoon and evening. There are about fifty children and twenty-five old ladies now in the Home. It is intended to build a home for aged married couples as soon as sufficient money is raised for the purpose. About $15,000 have been contributed; at least $25,000 is needed.

POPULAR SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.—The first lecture of a course of six on scientific subjects, to be delivered before the Plymouth Young People's Association of Mr. BEECHER'S Church, was given last night by Prof. PLYMPTON, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, on "Molecular Forces." The attendance was large and the audience much interested. The next lecture will be by Prof. SHELDON, of the same Institute, on "How the Earth was Measured," and will be delivered on Dec. 11.

A GRANT CLUB.—A Grant Club has been organized in the Twentieth Ward, with Ex-Sheriff ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL as President. All citizens, irrespective of past party adherence, are invited to join if they desire the election of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency.

FIRE.—At 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the basement of No. 151 Fulton-street, occupied by Mr. GAITER, having caught from a spark from the stovepipe. It was extinguished with a loss of about $75.

STOLE TIMBER.—Officer RAYMOND, of the Fiftieth Precinct, yesterday arrested a laborer named PATRICK MORRISON, on the charge of stealing timber from the Hudson-avenue Railroad Company. He was held for examination by Justice DUNNE.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Officer SMITH, of the Forty-third Precinct, yesterday arrested JOHN KELLY on the charge of passing counterfeit money at a store kept by Mrs. EVANS, No. 81 Hamilton-avenue. He will be examined by Justice DUNNE.

NEW-JERSEY.

AN ALLEGED GARROTER TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE.—In the Newark Police Court yesterday, Judge MILLS presiding, CALEB DINGWELL was brought up for examination on a charge of being one of the parties who recently garroted and robbed WILLIAM C. BEACH, a New-York merchant, while returning home through Broad-street late at night. The young man, WM. A. MEEKER, who had been previously arrested on the same charge, was brought into Court, and placed on the witness stand. He testified that he met DINGWELL in Broad-street the Sunday after the robbery, and was shown a gold watch by the latter. He asked where it was procured, and DINGWELL replied that he got it in Morrisania, and had had it two or three weeks, and he finally asked witness to sell it for him; witness consented, and went to New-York on Monday, and after having the value of the watch appraised, took it to Mr. PEASE, a jeweler on Broadway, to whom he sold it for $145. He told PEASE that the watch had been made a present to him, and that he resided in Brooklyn. Witness then left the store and went to the Malvern Hill House, corner of Houston and Wooster streets, where he met DINGWELL by appointment. That night he saw the account of the garroting case, and the following evening showed it to DINGWELL, whom he met in Broad-street, Newark. Witness then told DINGWELL he believed that the watch which he had sold was the one that was taken from the man that was garroted. DINGWELL at first denied it, and afterward admitted that he and another man had taken it, as witness supposed. Witness admitted that he thought the watch was stolen property when he consented to dispose of it, and for which he was to receive twenty-five per cent. commission. On the cross-examination MEEKER admitted that he was sent to Sing Sing State Prison for two years from New-York for an attempt at grand larceny, but was pardoned out on the 19th of April last, after having served ten months; also that he had been arrested and is now held on a charge of being connected with the robbery of Mr. BEACH. The further examination of the case was adjourned.

ARREST OF A HORSE THIEF AND BURGLAR.—ROBERT HAGGERTY, of the New-Jersey Independent Detective Police, a couple of days since, arrested CHARLES TRUMPORE, in Jersey City, on a charge of being concerned in a number of robberies. It is alleged that on the night of the 10th inst., the accused stole a valuable horse from ROBERT VANAMBURG, of Lebanon, Hunterdon County, N. J., and on the same night he took a wagon and harness from Mr. PIDCOCK, at Whitehouse, in the same county. Since that time he stole a valuable set of silver-mounted harness and lap-robe from GEORGE D. MERRILL, at Plainfield, N. J. He entered Mr. VAN HORN'S residence between Whitehouse and Lebanon, and stole some silver coin and an overcoat; and he is also charged with having stolen from several other parties. The detective has succeeded in recovering all the property above referred to.

OUTRAGE ON A LITTLE GIRL.—A shoemaker named CHARLES GRAUL, aged 37 years, married, and residing at No. 75 Springfield-avenue, Newark, was arrested yesterday afternoon charged with having committed an outrage on the person of a little girl eight years of age, named CATHARINE REIN. It appears that the father left the little girl in the care of the accused while he went to transact some business in another part of the city, and while absent GRAUL committed the outrage. Upon returning home the mother was informed of what occurred, and two physicians were called in who found that she was considerably injured. The accused was committed for examination to-day.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Non-Enumerated Motions.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1195—Clancy vs. Harlem Railroad Company.	1534—Ellis vs. Douglass.
441—Voorhis vs. Kelly Sheriff.	817—Merritt et al. vs. Hutchinson.
471—Ind. and Chi. R. R. Co. vs. Lyng.	305—Hyland vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
1359—Bendall et al. vs. Peterson.	636—Am. Spiral Butt Hinge Co. vs. Perrin.
1551—Mayer et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1537—Wittgenstein vs. Friske, Jr.
1505—Townsend vs. White.	1627—Benett et al. vs. Powers.
851—Tucker vs. White.	1313—Moore, Jr., vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
633—Kennedy vs. Orcutt et al.	1331—Smith vs. Peters.
1303—Douglass vs. Ellis.	25—Nathan vs. Kelly, Sh'ff.
	711—Drake vs. Barstow, President.

Part II.—Held by E. D. Smith, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
510—Halsey vs. Halsey.	1734—McCarthy vs. O'Brien
868—Snare vs. Ludlow.	1394—Nedham vs. Pearsall.
346—Dols vs. Galway.	1466—Goldsmith vs. Loeb.
1902—Webb vs. Skinner.	1426—McIntyre et al. vs. House.
420—Uttlebach vs. Kahn.	1636—Weeks et al vs. Goetz et al.
1774—Doachin vs. Merello.	884—Derancey vs. Stevenson.
1556—Post vs. New-York Petroleum Co.	956—Peck et al. vs. Bailey et al.
1096—Ebel, President, vs. Saward et al.	1742—Ortega et al. vs. McGill.
606—Kerns vs. Sullivan.	
820—Price vs. Price.	
570—Bryan vs. Duryee.	
604—East River Bank vs. Austin, imp'd.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Miller, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Demurrers.

No.
27—Etna Fire Ins. Co. vs. H. & I. T. N. B. of New-York.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
154—Knox vs. Dry Dock and E. Broadway R.R.Co.	193—Ryerson vs. Sterzelbach.
180—Prouty vs. Madden	194—Seely vs. Wright.
185—Stohr vs. Bean.	195—Woodruff vs. Pearce.
186—Burnham vs. Pangburn.	196—Murphy vs. Gross.
187—Boyce vs. Chester.	197—Cott et al. vs. Campbell et al.
188—Samson vs. Terry.	198—Lace vs. Taylor et al.
189—Pros. H. Ref. D. Ch. vs. Robertson.	199—Muller vs. Haller et al.
192—Fried vs. Royal Ins. Co. of Liverpool.	200—Giles vs. Turner.
	201—Griffith vs. Alexander.
	202—Thurston vs. Douglass.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calender at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
27—Grant vs. Miller.	92—Ashcroft vs. Lansdell.
44—Comstock vs. Shafer.	95—Owen vs. Am. H. and C. P. Co.
71—Wirschfeld vs. Descombes.	96—Powell vs. Southside R. R. Co.
72—Banks vs. Croton National Bank.	101—Schroeder vs. Schlesinger.
73—St. H. M. Co. vs. Hassard.	106—Bamberger vs. Bamberger.
90—Petrie vs. Weidenreith.	

Call No. 115—Petition of Wood et al. to vacate assessment.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3463—Becker vs. De Graaf.	3371—Schulhoeffer vs. Metzger.
3127—Cohen vs. Kelly.	3479—Russel vs. Metrop. Ins. Co.
3365—Brooks vs. Barrie.	1373—Carnes vs. Platt.
3475—Goodman vs. Stein et al.	3339—Ward vs. Cent. Park & R. R. Co.
3383½—Swift vs. Wylie.	3373—Hart vs. Willis.
3327—Dreyer vs. Orth.	3391—Johnson vs. Mulvey.
3365—Hawkins vs. Pemberton et al.	3397—Na'l Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Ross.
3399—Field et al. vs. Robina.	

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3566—Gallagher vs. Kearney.	3458—Russell vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
3576—Pearsall et al vs. Cahill.	3466—Russell vs. St. Nicholas Ins. Co.
3626—Gregory, &c., vs. Rosch et al.	3646—Halsey vs. Kissick.
3452—Drew vs. Waitzfelder Jr., et al.	2202—Hobbs vs. Jaudon et al.
1106—Nickerson vs. Amer. Tel. Co.	2210—Ham vs. Lafayette Fire Ins. Co.
3470—Codling vs. Pike.	2212—Erkson vs. Mee et al.
3624—Constantine vs. Wake.	2214—Duer vs. Keffer.
3624—Kirsten vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.

Adjourned for the Term.

Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
856—McNeil vs. Rogers.	862—Same vs. Same.
842—Morris vs. Epstein.	798—Gardner vs. Perkins.
622—Diri vs. Lush.	789—Pierce vs. Poole.
813—Healy vs. Reilly.	932—Elson vs. Hart.
684—Hart vs. Goldsmith.	756—Collins vs. Richards.
830—Waring vs. United States Tel. Co.	817—Gwinn vs. The Mayor &c.
843—Phyfe vs. Roe.	860—Thurber vs. Southwick.
862—Preston vs. Murphy.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Dutzel vs. Pacific Mail Steamship Company.	120—Wagner vs. Murbach.
107—Lewis vs. Gillis.	121—Marschall vs. Goeller.
60—Arbuthnot vs. Metropolitan Savings Bank	122—Gritman vs. Lockheimer
93—Connolly vs. Slattery.	123—Dougherty vs. Frear.
—Endriss vs. Ackermann.	124—Meyer vs. Steiner.
103—Eisner vs. Westheimer.	125—Rogers vs. Stedman.
104—Lederer vs. Westheimer.	126—Crouch vs. Kelly.
109—Brandel vs. Tyman	127—Valk vs. Schultze.
119—Henderson vs. Van Schaick.	128—Carel vs. Cuhen.
	129—Cozens vs. Speight.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

EVIDENCE—RES INTER ALIDS ACTA—THE RULE EXCLUDING SECONDARY EVIDENCE.

Thomas A. Dwyer, Plaintiff in Error, vs. *Wm. H. Dunbar.*—In error to the District Court for the Eastern District of Texas.

Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court:

This case is brought before us by a writ of error to the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas. The suit was founded upon two promissory notes executed by Dwyer to George C. Dunbar, and by him indorsed to the defendant in error, who was the plaintiff in the Court below.

Dwyer, in that Court, set up as a defence to the action that he had made a compromise and composition with his creditors, and that the plaintiff was a party to the arrangement and bound by it. The plaintiff denied that he was in anywise a party to the agreement.

The cause was tried by a jury, and a verdict and judgment were rendered for the plaintiff. Upon the trial Dwyer took exceptions to the ruling out of certain testimony which he offered, and to the refusal of the Court to give instructions which he submitted. A bill of exceptions was taken setting forth these rulings, and they are relied upon in this Court to reverse the judgment. We will consider them in the order in which they are presented in the record: 1. The rejection of the letter of Smith. The letter of itself was clearly not evidence. There being no proof of the truth of its contents, it was within the definition of *res inter alias acta*. It was simply a narrative to a third person of a past transaction, in relation to which the writer was a competent witness and gave his deposition. All that he says upon the subject of the letter is as follows: "The letter of this affiant to Charles Russell was written in reply to said Russell wishing to know the circumstances respecting the settlement made of the Dunbar claim by me. This affiant is not acquainted with J. S. Ray or his signature." The letter was properly excluded from going to the jury. 2. The ruling out of Russell's deposition. This deposition was offered to prove the contents of the letter from Ray. The evidence was entirely secondary in its character. Without the excluded letter, there was no foundation for its introduction. The ruling of the Court was correct; 3. The instructions asked by the defendant below to be given to the jury were not called for by the facts of the case as disclosed in the evidence. Under the circumstances they were abstractions. They had no practical application, and the Court was not bound to give them. The instruction given, which was complained of, was in conformity with the practice of the Courts of the United States, when a clear case is made out by the plaintiff, and no defence, or only one clearly invalid, is shown by the defendant. The Court below proceeded upon this principle, and as the case is disclosed in the bill of exceptions, did not err in its application.

The judgment below is affirmed with costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Nelson.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY ON APPEAL—CHICKENS NOT LIVE STOCK—GOVERNMENT ORDERS—BILLS OF LADING.

Philip E. Desvernine and Anthony Desvernine vs. *The Bark Matilda A. Lewis.*—This was an appeal by the libelants from a decree of Judge Betts, dismissing the libel in the case. NELSON, C. J.—The libel is filed in this case to recover an advance made upon bills of lading to one C. Glas, who had shipped seventy-four coops of fowls on the bark *Matilda A. Lewis* to Havana, on the 6th October, 1863.

The main defence set up is, that the shipment was illegal, and the contract arising out of the bills of lading void. It appears from the proofs that the Secretary of War issued an order on the 13th May, 1863, to the several commandants of departments, reciting that information had been received at the department that sundry persons were purchasing horses and mules within the United States for exportation, contrary to the Executive order of November, 1862; and, to the end that during the war the military resources of the Government should not be withdrawn from the country, directed the commandants of departments to prohibit the purchase and sale of horses, mules and live stock intended for exportation, and to cause the value of the same to be appraised, and to be reported to the Quartermaster-General to be taken and appropriated to the use of the Government. The claims against the Government were to be adjusted by the Quartermaster-General. On the 19th of the month the Secretary of the Treasury issued an order to the Collectors of Customs referring to the above orders, and directing these officers to refuse clearances for the exportation of "horses, mules and live stock"; and to cause detention of all animals attempted to be exported in violation of the orders; and to report the detention to the commander of the nearest military district for his action, in pursuance of the order of the Secretary of War.

The fowls in question were seized by the Collector of this port under the order above cited.

The goods had been put on board, bills of lading given, and the vessel cleared before the seizure of the vessel and fowls. Two of the bills of lading had also been forwarded to the consignee of the goods, and the advance in question made by the agent of the consignee. After the seizure the fowls were taken from the vessel by an arrangement with the consignor and the Custom-house officers, and the vessel allowed to proceed on her voyage. The consignor also canceled the bill of lading in the hands of the masters. The other two had already been sent to the consignee with advices of the advance made by the agent.

It is quite clear that the defence to the claim for the advance on the bills of lading, and for the non-delivery of the goods at the port of destination, must rest upon the validity of these orders. For, we agree, if they can be upheld, and the fowls are embraced within the term live stock, that the contract of shipment was illegal, and could not be the foundation of a suit. (Abbot on Shipping. Pt. 2d, ch. 13, and see Evans vs. Hutton, 6 Jurist, 1042.) There is great difficulty, however, in upholding them. No act of Congress has been referred to, nor have we found any authorizing them. They amount, in the most mitigated construction that can be given to them, to an entire prohibition of the commerce of the country in the article of horses, mules, cattle and sheep, all of which are confessedly within the scope of the orders—a commerce made lawful by our navigation laws and by treaty stipulations. This trade is absolutely suspended indefinitely, and not only this but the Government, in the meantime, is made the general purchaser of all this description of property destined to a foreign market. And if the construction of the orders given by the Custom-house officers can be maintained, then we do not see but that the whole class of domestic animals of the United States falls within the prohibition, and were taken out of the foreign commerce of the country.

We are satisfied, however, that upon a true and obvious interpretation, the article of fowls was not embraced within the scope of the orders, and that the Custom-house officers misconstrued them. Indeed, it is due to the Secretary to say that, on his attention being called to the subject, he disavowed the construction. The cancellation of one of the bills of lading cannot protect the ship—the master should have had all the parts of the bills of lading delivered back to him or canceled. The case is an unfortunate one, and hardship attends the decision in either way decided—but we can only follow out the law of the case.

Decree below reversed, and decree for the libelants.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Tracy and Benedict; for respondents, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

DAMAGE TO CARGO—LIGHTERMEN—STEVEDORES—SHIP.

A. W. Heye et al. vs. *The Ship Cordillera.*—In this case both parties appealed from the decree of Judge Betts in the District Court, holding the ship liable for the value of two tierces of lard. The claimants appealed from the decree condemning the vessel for the loss, and the libelants appealed on the ground that the damages should have been $230, as reported by the Commissioner, instead of $79, as fixed by the Court on exceptions.—NELSON, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case to recover damages for the loss of two tierces of lard occasioned by falling from the slings while being hoisted by the tackle of the ship from a lighter alongside. The ship insists that the loss occurred by the mismanagement of the lightermen in putting the tierces into the slings, and also in starting the horses which worked the tackle while they were thus imperfectly slung—the libelants insist that the loss happened after the tierces had passed into the possession and control of the ship. The case resulted in a difference both as to the facts and the usage in hoisting the cargo from the lighter to the ship, between the lightermen and the stevedores, the lightermen insisting that their duty was performed when the tierces were properly placed in the slings and hooked to the tackle; the stevedores, that it was not till they reached the railing of the ship and were ready to be taken from the tackle to the deck. The stevedores are in the service of the vessel, and which is responsible to the shipper for the damage done by them to his goods in putting them on board. In this case the apparatus by which the tierces were hoisted from the lighter, including the horses, belonged either to the ship or the stevedores, and which, as I infer from the evidence, is according to the general usage. Under these circumstances, I am inclined to think when cargo is to be delivered from the lighter at the side of the ship, that the responsibility of the lightermen ceases, as a general rule, when the cargo is properly placed on the sling and hooked to the tackler; and that the duty of the ship begins with the hoisting of it to the deck of the ship. It is then in the possession of the apparatus of the ship, or stevedores, and under their control and direction.

It is, however, insisted on the part of respondents in this particular case, that the master of the lighter gave the order to the horses to move before

the tierces were properly secured in the sling. But this is disputed and the evidence is conflicting. The Court below charged the ship, and in my view the proofs fairly warranted the finding.

A point was made as to the mode adopted by the Commissioner in estimating the weight of these tierces, but it was calculated and probably did, reach as reasonable a result as was practicable on the evidence before him.

Decree affirmed without costs.

For libelants, Mr. Frisbie and Mr. Donohue; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Tracy & Benedict.

NORTHERN DISTRICT CASE—APPEALS IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of Mary A. O'Brien, declared a Bankrupt, on the Petition of Elias Block, a Creditor.—NELSON, C. J.—The decision in the Court below, and which is sought to be revised on this appeal is, that a *femme covert*, a trader, is within the Bankrupt Act of the 2d March, 1867, and may be declared a bankrupt.

A preliminary question is raised, and must first be disposed of, and that is, whether the adjudication is one that may be revised on an appeal to this Court? The second section of the act is chiefly relied on, which declares "that the several Circuit Courts of the United States, &c., shall have a general superintendence and jurisdiction of all cases and questions arising under this act; and, except, when special provision is otherwise made, may, upon bill, petition or other process, of any party aggrieved, hear and determine the case in a Court of Equity. The powers and jurisdiction hereby granted may be exercised either by said Court or by any Justice thereof in term time—or vacation." Concurrent jurisdiction is also given to the Circuit Courts with the District Courts in suits by the assignee in bankruptcy against any person claiming an interest in the property of the bankrupt, or by such person against the assignee. Although the language of the fore part of this section is very broad and comprehensive, and the scope of it difficult to understand, yet, we are inclined to think, that, in connection with other provisions of the act it must be construed as relating to cases of original and not of appellate jurisdiction. If construed to relate to the latter, it is apparent that every question decided by the District Courts in the course of the proceedings in bankruptcy, would be subject to an appeal, which could hardly have been the intention of Congress. But what, in our judgment, is decisive of this construction is, that the subject of appeals to this Court from the District Courts is specially provided for and limited.

The eighth section declares that appeals may be taken from the decision of the District Courts in two cases: 1. By the creditors whose claim against the bankrupt has been wholly or in part rejected, and second, by the assignee, who is dissatisfied by the allowance of any claim. These two appeals arise out of the decisions of the District Court in the course of the bankrupt proceedings proper, and are the only instances of the kind provided for. They are distinct from appeals in cases in equity arising under the act, when the debt or damages amount to more $500. The twenty-fourth section provides for the mode of appealing by the aggrieved creditors, and one of the rules in bankruptcy carries it out more in detail. Having arrived at the conclusion that the decision is not the subject of an appeal, and hence, that this Court has no jurisdiction of it, the question on the merits is not before us, and will not be examined.

Appeal dismissed.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

FRAUDULENT INVOICE.

The United States vs. Four Barrels of Alcohol.—This was an action to forfeit the goods on account of their being misdescribed in the invoice and entry, with intent to defraud the revenue. The goods were imported from Canada, and were entered at St. Albans as extract of lemon for perfumery, and were brought here on transportation bonds. It appeared by the evidence that when they were examined here they were found to be alcohol, with a small portion of oil of lemon in them, in the proportion of about an ounce and a half to a cask, while the ordinary proportion of extract of lemon is an ounce and a half to a quart. The information was filed to forfeit them under the act of 1799, and also under that of March 10, 1863. The claimant called no witnesses, but insisted that in order to forfeit the goods under the act of 1799 the packages should have been examined in the presence of two merchants, which had not been done, and that the same provision was impliedly embraced in the act of 1863. The Court sustained the view taken by the claimants as to the act of 1799, but differed from them as to the act of 1863, and left it to the jury to say whether the claimants had endeavored to defraud the revenue by means of an invoice which did not correctly describe the goods. The jury found for the Government, condemning the goods.

For the United States, Mr. Phelps; for claimants, Messrs. Webster & Craig.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

ILLICIT DISTILLING.

The United States vs. Edward Duffy, Peter McNulty and Patrick Garvin.—In this case, in which the defendants were indicted for carrying on the business of distillers without the payment of special tax, the proof showed that McNulty and Garvin were laborers employed by Duffy to run a still which was in a dwelling-house in Pulaski-street.

The Court left it to the jury to say whether the defendant Duffy was carrying on the business of a distiller, but declined to hold that McNulty and Garvin, who were mere laborers, could be found guilty of carrying on the business, leaving it to the jury to find them guilty if they were using the still. The jury found a verdict of guilty against Duffy and acquitted the two others.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—INJUNCTION.

James Brown et al. vs. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company et al.—This was an application for an injunction. The bill of complaint set forth the history of the Company, and the circumstances under which a large number of shares of the stock were held by Brown Brothers & Co. It set forth also the agreement between the Atlantic Steamship Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the efforts of certain stockholders, among whom are directors of the Atlantic Steamship Company, to secure the control of the Company at the ensuing election, and alleged that they had reason to fear that those parties would apply to some Court, and obtain an injunction at the last moment, preventing Brown Brothers & Co. from voting upon parts of the stock held by them, and that a minority might thus be enabled to choose a Board of Directors. And the bill alleged that such action would be very prejudicial to the interests of the Company and of the plaintiffs.

The prayers of the bill were as follows:

First—That the said Frederick Billings, Isaac Taylor and Rufus G. Beardsley, Inspectors of Election, their successors, and all and every other person who may in any way be appointed or selected to serve as Inspectors of Election, to hold any election for Directors of said Pacific Mail Steamship Company, may be enjoined and forbidden, until the further order of this Court from holding any election on said 20th day of November, A. D. 1867, or any other day wherein or whereat the said plaintiffs herein are enjoined, or forbidden, or prevented by the judgment process of any competent Court from casting, or said or any Inspectors are prevented from receiving the votes of the said Brown Brothers & Company upon the said 26,666 shares of the capital stock of that Company, standing in their names "in trust" as aforesaid, being the shares held under the said arrangement with said Skiddy and others, or upon the 26,666 shares of the stock standing in their names as "Trustees" as aforesaid, being the shares held under the agreement between said Pacific and Atlantic Mail Companies, and from receiving any vote or votes on the part of the said defendants—Hartson, Joslyn, Green, Butterfield, Oliver Charlock, Lockwood, and Davenport—or either of them, in person or by proxy, or as the proxy or substitute in any wise of any other person, unless the said plaintiffs shall first have had an opportunity to vote upon all the shares so held by them as aforesaid, except only the 24,072 shares formerly standing in the name of Allan McLane, Trustee, as to which these plaintiffs do not seek hereby to restrain being prevented from voting.

Second—That the said defendants, Hartson, Joslyn, Green, Butterfield, Lockwood, Davenport, and all other the shareholders of said Pacific Mail Company, and their and each of their associates, attorneys, agents, proxies and substitutes, be enjoined and forbidden from aiding in or appointing any Inspectors of Election, or coöperating or voting, either in person or by proxy, or as proxy or attorney, or substitute for any other person, at the said ensuing election for Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, or any election for Directors of that Company, until the further order of this Court, upon any shares whatever, unless the said Brown, Brothers and Company shall first have had an opportunity, free from injunction of any kind, of voting upon said shares so held by them in trust and as trustees, or otherwise, as aforesaid, except only said 24,072 shares.

Third—That the said the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, its President, Directors, Secretary, Treasurer, Transfer Clerks, and other its officers, agents and servants, and each of them, and their, and each of their successors in office, agents and attorneys, be enjoined and forbidden, until the further order of this Court, from agreeing to, consenting to, or voting for any arrangement whereby the said agreement between said Atlantic Mail Steamship Company and Pacific Mail Steamship Company may be in any wise impaired or released; and also from consenting to aiding or participating in any transfer or other act whereby the title of said Brown Brothers & Company to the said 26,666 shares now standing in their names, as Trustees under the agreement of Oct. 19, 1865, (being the shares held under the said agreement between said Atlantic and Pacific Mail Companies as aforesaid,) or any part thereof, shall be in any way diverted or impaired, and also be enjoined and forbidden from transferring the said last named shares, or any of them, in any way, at the instance, or by direction of any person other than said plaintiffs, or without the actual transfer thereof, hereafter made upon the transfer books of the Company by said plaintiffs themselves, and not by power of attorney.

There were other prayers, but they need not be stated as they were not referred to in the injunction. On this bill and affidavits accompanying it, an application was made to Judge Blatchford on the afternoon of Tuesday, for an injunction. The matter was argued by counsel on both sides till after 10 P. M., and yesterday morning the Judge decided to grant the injunction in part.

The following is a copy of the injunction order, except the formal beginning: It is hereby ordered that a writ of injunction do forthwith issue under the seal of the Court, directed to the defendants, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, their Directors, and the defendants, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Isaac Taylor, Hartson, Meigs, Green, Lockwood and Davenport, and the defendants, Chas. K. Green, Frederick Billings and Rufus G. Beardsley and Isaac Taylor, inspectors of election of said Pacific Company, enjoining them as in the bill of complaint herein firstly, secondly and thirdly prayed, except that the stockholders of the Pacific Company and Butterfield are not to be included within said injunction, and all other the shareholders of the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company shall be considered stricken out of the said second clause. The defendants are to be at liberty to move hereafter to dissolve or modify the injunction above ordered as they shall be advised upon affidavits or answers or otherwise.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

In the case of Duffy and others, charged with illicit distillation, already reported in the TIMES, the jury brought in a verdict yesterday evening, convicting Duffy only. The other prisoners were ordered to be discharged.

DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of Samuel Waggoner, Bankrupt.—In this case Judge BENEDICT ruled that to enable an opposing creditor on an order for a trial at a stated session of the District Court, under section 31 of the Bankrupt act, the specifications must be sufficiently definite and certain to enable the Court to see that there exists a fair question of fact—necessary to be determined upon evidence outside the papers—before the discharge can be granted. In the present case the specifications were too general and indefinite, and did not entitle the party to an order for a trial at the stated session; nor did they raise any definite issue upon which a summary hearing and adjudication could be had. Some ground of opposition to the discharge set forth, with sufficient definiteness to enable the Court at least to see that the objections taken are not frivolous or interposed merely for purposes of delay, should appear in the specification before the Court can be called upon to pass upon them. The objections therefore must be stricken out with leave, howver, to the creditors to file more definite specifications within three days.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE ALLEGED TRADESMEN'S BANK DEFALCATION—ARGUMENT UPON MOTION TO DISMISS THE CHARGE.

The United States vs. James Arnold.—The argument of counsel upon the motion on behalf of the defendant for a dismissal of the charge in this case, which is that of embezzlement of the funds of the Tradesmen's National Bank, while receiving teller of the same, was heard yesterday afternoon. Ex-Judge Beebee, on behalf of defendant, said that his client occupied a peculiar position; that without having the control of, he had the responsibility of all the funds of the institution from whatever source they were derived, whether actual or only hypothetically or theoretically passing through his hands—everything was charged to him, though hundreds of millions passed into the bank, which never passed under his eye, and of which he never had control or possession. In order to make out the charge of embezzlement there must be distinct proof that he had taken something—checks, bills or certificates, with a fraudulent intent to appropriate it to his own use. What had he taken? No man can be charged with an offence by his admission. There must be proof outside the admission of the *corpus delicti* that there had been a felony, a larceny committed. No such proof had been adduced. The only way that even a shortness of funds was sought to be proved was, the fact that Mr. Arnold received on one day money which only went to the credit of the bank on the next; and in vain had any witness been asked to show by a detailed statement that the bank funds were short. They must show a specific, positive, certain loss.

The Commissioner—Admitting that Mr. Arnold had confessed to have speculated and used the funds of the bank, is there anything to show that all the money was not in there the next day? any tangible fact to prove that he was deficit to the bank.

Mr. Beebe—I say no; I look in vain for it. There was a deficiency in the account of some $200, for which Mr. Arnold alleges there was money in the drawer. There is no proof that Mr. Arnold ever appropriated it. There is no proof of his having speculated at all. What are the confessions in the case? Mr. Arnold, it will be remembered, had one or two assistants. The money was thrown indiscriminately into a drawer. Mr. Terry said to Mr. Arnold, "Your account is short." Mr. Arnold replies, "It is true; but the Bank shall lose nothing by it." Does that prove any embezzlement? Suppose that he had made up his accounts and found his money short, does that prove any embezzlement? There was no evidence that he said he took the funds and lost them in speculation. Suppose there was proof that the funds were short or embezzled, there was nothing to show that Mr. Arnold embezzled them. In reference to the theory of the prosecution, it could not be said that he stole $40,000 one day, and the next day credited it to the bank; for if he stole it, he would not have credited it. Suppose he was short and kept back from the accounts one day what he credited the next, did that prove any offence against the National Bank organized as it was March, 1865? Might not the shortness have commenced to accrue previously? This carrying forward of accounts was shown to have been the custom before Arnold came there. But suppose the money was taken since the organization as a National Bank, there was no proof, either by admission or otherwise, that he had embezzled or taken it. And there was no proof of any false entries in the books of the bank.

Mr. Bell, on behalf of the Government, contended in reply that defendant was guilty of two charges, clearly proven; first, of embezzling funds of the bank, and second, making of false entries in the books of account. It was the duty of the Commissioner to determine first, whether there had been embezzlement and false entries, and second, whether there was probable cause to believe defendant to have been guilty of them—not that he was certainly guilty. They had proved that on the 17th of June, when the quarterly accounts were made up the accounts of defendant were $40,000 short; that on that day deposits were made by customers, and duly entered in their passbooks to their credit to the amount of which he was short; and that the deposits he received that day he put into his pocket. It made no difference how long he had been short—having received what he didn't credit to the bank on that day he was guilty of embezzling, it being shown that the bank was short on that day.

The Commissioner reserved his decision.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

THE TROUBLE IN PACIFIC MAIL—INJUNCTIONS AND COUNTER INJUNCTIONS.

John Y. Bostwick vs. Allan McLane et al.—This suit is one of the four suits (equally divided, two on each side,) growing out of the contest between the present Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and those desiring a new Direction; the case in the United States Courts and the suit in the Superior Court, elsewhere mentioned, being on behalf of the Messrs. Brown Bros., and this and the case of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company in the Common Pleas presenting the other side. The complaint in this action sets up that defendant is a stockholder, and interested in the incorporation and enlargement of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; that prior to and in 1864 its earnings exceeded its expenses and were rapidly accumulating, only a portion of such excess being distributed as dividends, and large amounts of the accumulations being loaned to Brown Brothers & Co.; that the Directors elected in 1864 are in confederacy with Brown Brothers & Co. to keep control of the Company, one of the Directors being a member of that firm; that for that purpose they purchased ten thousand shares of the Company and placed them in the name of Brown Brothers, with an irrevocable proxy to vote thereon till December, 1868; that they agreed to give as to such stock a refusal as between themselves and Brown Brothers; that in May, 1865 they procured an act authorizing the increase of the stock to ten million dollars; that the Directors then, without the consent of the stockholders, increased the stock to that amount in the form of a stock-dividend, issuing scrip therefor, certifying the payment of 50 per cent.; that subsequently they sold to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company 10,000 shares of the full paid, and 10,000 shares of the scrip-stock, exacting as one of the terms of sale that the 20,000 shares should, for voting purposes, be under the control of Brown Brothers.

The complaint further sets out that in 1866 an act was passed authorizing the increase of the Company's stock to $20,000,000; that they were then doing a fine business and had large property, and needed no increase of the stock; that the increase was for the purpose of further aiding Brown Brothers; that in October, in fraud of the rights of stockholders, they issued Leonard W. Jerome 50,000 shares at $200 per share, and lent him $4,000,000 to enable him to carry it, leaving 50,000 shares to be distributed among the other stockholders, which was done without consulting them by giving a stock dividend of 33 1-3 per cent.; that 20,000 of Jerome's shares were retained by the Company, and with the dividend, the arrangement resulted in leaving the Company with 24,165 of the new shares, Brown Brothers getting as their dividend 6,666 2-3 shares on each amount of 20,000 shares held by them; that Jerome subsequently relinquished to the Company his rights in the 24,165 shares; that these shares have been since put in Brown Brothers' name as a part of the old combination to control the Company.

The plaintiff further avers that the Company are endeavoring to sell this parcel of stock, but without any object to which to devote the proceeds; that one parcel of 26,666 2-3 shares standing in the name of Brown Brothers is the property of the Company; that the other parcel of the same amount standing in their name is the property of the Atlantic Company; that the Atlantic Company have concluded by resolution that their proxy on that stock is being used prejudicially to them, and have forbidden Brown Brothers to use their proxy, and have appointed G. B. Hartson their proxy. The complaint further avers that the Company appears on its own books as owner of 403 shares; that Brown Brothers are largely interested in the Novelty Works, and use their power with the corporation to secure for those works the construction of their engines, &c., at extravagant and unreasonable rates; that Louis McLane, one of the defendants, is President of Wells, Fargo & Co., and the directors pay that Company 5 per cent. on their receipts for express freight; that the present Directors are wasteful and extravagant, paying their President a salary of $30,000.

The complaint then sets out that an election is impending, and the plaintiff has reason to believe that if the Brown Brothers are prevented from voting on their stock they will break up, in some way, the election. The plaintiff, therefore, prays that Brown, Brothers & Company be restrained from voting on the stock standing in their name, personally or as trustees, amounting to over seventy-seven thousand shares; that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company or their agents or inspectors be restrained from receiving these votes; and that there be no adjournment of the election or concealment of the Company's books. On this complaint, duly and doubly verified, and an affidavit of O. W. Joslyn that he had been denied by a Mr. Abernethy the names of the inspectors of election, and the correspondence already published between Oliver Charlick and others and certain officers of the Company; and an affidavit of one Francis P. Donovan as to Allan McLane's testimony as to the assets of the Company, the substance of which has already been published—Judge BARNARD made an injunction in accordance with this prayer. Subsequently Judge BARNARD modified this order by prohibiting the election.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 20.

By Judge Barnard.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION—MOTION FOR MANDAMUS DENIED.

A decision in this case was made to-day. Some weeks ago the Erie Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Central (so called) Railroad Company made a motion, through their respective counsel, to the Supreme Court, Judge BARNARD presiding, for a *mandamus* to compel the Commissioners of Emigration to admit to Castle Garden the agents of the Railroad Companies named. The facts and arguments, *pro* and *con*, were fully reported in the TIMES when the proceedings were before the Court. Some days ago a decision was arrived at, so far as the Pennsylvania Road is concerned, by the Judge deciding that it, the Pennsylvania Company, being a foreign corporation, had, by the laws of this State, no right to have an agent in Castle Garden, and hence the motion in that case was denied. To-day the same Judge delivered the following as to the Erie Company: The defendants have power by law to protect the persons and baggage of emigrants, and it authorizes them to designate the wharves and piers where they shall be landed. I find nothing that compels them to receive the agents of any railroad line or transportation company upon their premises or within their inclosure. The defendants have not excluded the Erie Railway Company from Castle Garden, only that their agents, whom they propose to send to their place of business, are not proper persons. They are willing that an agent or agents may be admitted, against whom no charge of misconduct has been made. Motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

THE TROUBLES IN THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company vs. Allan McLane and others.—This is an action almost identical in substance, except so far as modified by the different relations of the plaintiffs, with that brought by John Y. Bostwick, in the Supreme Court. An injunction was granted in this case by Judge BRADY restraining Brown Brothers from voting on the stock standing in their name, and the inspectors of election from receiving or counting their votes, substantially in the form of Judge Barnard's order in the other case.

Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel, for plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Jones.

ALLEGED STEALING BY A NURSE.

Michael Kelly vs. Henry E. Davies, Jr.—The complaint in this case is simply for the conversion of a diamond pin, but on the trial it appeared that the plaintiff had purchased from one Summers a pawn ticket for the pin and had redeemed it. Summers had been the nurse of one Roger Kelly, and the defendant who is the public administrator, and by our laws the administrator of the estate of all who die without relatives, claimed that Summers stole this pin from Kelley when he was unable to take care of it. Some claim was made that Kelly in his last moments had given the pin to Summers, but the doctor who attended him testifying that during his last illness both mind and body were paralyzed, the Court on the whole evidence, dismissed the complaint.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—Nov. 20.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

A $4,500 VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.

Catharine McGarry, Executrix, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.—The plaintiff in this action is the widow of one Patrick McGarry, who in June, 1863, was engaged as a common laborer on the new Court-house. They were endeavoring to raise some slabs by means of a derrick. Patrick was at the crank, where, owing to some disarrangement of the gearing, one of the slabs fell from a distance of over sixty feet, striking him on the head and injuring him so badly that he died in a few minutes after. The suit is brought by the widow under the statute which provides that whenever the death of a husband, &c., is caused by the default or negligence of any person or corporation, the widow or next of kin, who may be dependent upon the deceased for the means of support, may bring an action against the person or corporation in fault, and may recover such sum as the jury think the plaintiff entitled to, not exceeding $5,000.

When the case was called on, one of the counsel presented a stipulation from which it appeared that a consent had been given to the effect that the title of the cause be changed so that it might appear upon the record that the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York are the real defendants, instead of the Mayor and Common Council of the City. The Court held that if there were a consent in the case as to this substitution, the motion to change the defendants must be granted. It was urged that the City authorities had nothing whatever to do with the building of the New Court-house, but that the same was under the exclusive control of the Board of Supervisors. There was considerable testimony given, but there seemed to be no dispute about McGarry's death or the manner by which it occurred. The Court submitted the case to the jury, who rendered a verdict of $4,500 for the plaintiff.

For plaintiff, Mr. James R. Whiting; for the defendants, Recorder Hackett.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Barbour.

WALL-STREET OPERATIONS—THE POOL IN ERIE OF APRIL, 1867.

Alexander W. Harvey vs. Daniel Drew et al.—There are two suits in this matter, one by William H. Marston, the other by the above plaintiff, both growing out of the same matter. Marston sets out that in March last he made an arrangement with Drew to purchase Erie and hand it over to David Groesbeck & Co. for the rise; that as part of that agreement Drew was not to speculate in any way so as to injure the joint adventure; the purchases were to be made by Marston, and he was to have one-fourth of the profits. Marston, under this agreement, purchased before the 14th of April over 60,000 shares of Erie and deposited them with Groesbeck, the price paid being below 60. At the time of the commencement of these suits Erie had risen to 77, leaving a large nominal profit. Meanwhile Harvey had procured a judgment against Marston for $64,839 95, and attached Marston's interest in the contract. Marston seeks to be protected from sacrifice by forced sale of his interest; both seek an accounting from Mr. Drew. Mr. Drew admits an arrangement with Marston and one Burr to buy Erie, but denies that he agreed to give them any specific share. They, he says, were men of slight or no means, and millions were required for the operation which he had to furnish. Their compensation was to be entirely dependant on his pleasure. He never bound himself not to make other transactions in Erie. In fact, he admits he has, but always for the interest of the common speculation. They (Marston and Burr) mismanaged, not selling when he warned them to, and thus endangering the whole transaction, and then surrendered the whole control of the matter to him. Since then he has made sales, issued "puts" and "calls," and used other broker's machinery to keep the stock up, and he has actually sold the stock purchased by Marston, but he denies that the plaintiffs have any claim on him.

The case was called up, but owing to the absence of witnesses was put over the term. Fithian, Clark & Smith for plaintiffs; Martin & Smith for defendant.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S DIFFICULTIES.

In the Superior Court Judge McCUNN has granted an injunction on the application of Brown Brothers & Co., in substance the same as that granted by Judge Blatchford, in the United States Courts.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 20.

By Judge Ingraham.

Biddle et al. *vs.* Boker et al.; allowance granted, $1,000. Whiteside *vs.* Anglem et al.; motion granted. Knight *vs.* Curry et al.; motion denied; defendants' costs to abide the event. Bruce et al. *vs.* Price; motion granted. New-York County Bank *vs.* Wilson; motion granted. Landre, Gross, &c., *vs.* G. A. Popp et al.; motion granted. B. Kiernan et al. *vs.* P. Kiernan et al.; motion granted. Charles Gregg *vs.* Mackenzie Range Company; motion denied. Patrick Savage *vs.* Thomas Kanes et al.; motion denied. J. L. Smith et al. *vs.* Eliza Rogers, &c.; judgment ordered. McDonald *vs.* John Rogers et al.; judgment ordered. George Meyer *vs.* Azel S. Lyman; motion granted. Atwater *vs.* Southard; motion denied. Allen *vs.* Bees; motion denied. Abbott Iron Company *vs.* Pioneer Iron Works; motion granted. Morse *vs.* Gardner; motion granted; five per cent. on recovery. Du Vivier et al. *vs.* Cuff; motion granted for 29th November.

By Barnard, J.

In the matter of the application for a *mandamus* on the relation of Van Ness et al. *vs.* The Commissioners of Emigration; motion denied. A. C. Huestus *vs.* Simeon Leland et al.; motion denied. James G. Brown *vs.* The same; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 20.

By Clerke, J.

Ormsbee *vs.* Brown; this is not the proper order. Let it merely state that the demurrer is overruled. Roosevelt et al. *vs.* Godard, &c.; order settled. Dubring et al. *vs.* Ball et al.; order settled. Claflin et al. *vs.* Ball et al.; order settled. Davies et al. *vs.* Ball et al.; order settled.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, two cases were disposed of by Judge Russel. Michael Devine, a lad 18 years of age, pleaded guilty of stealing $61 in U. S. currency from Thomas Farless, of No. 258 Mott-st., on the 25th of July last. The complainant interceded on behalf of the prisoner, whose previous good character was abundantly established, and these circumstances led the judge to suspend sentence, and the boy was accordingly discharged.......Henry Mason pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree. The complaint recites that on the night of the 26th ult. the prisoner broke into a room in the dwelling-house No. 1, Fifth-avenue, and stole therefrom $300 worth of clothing, books and furniture, the property of Carl W. Knudson, a teacher of drawing. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

BROOKLYN SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Lott.

In the case of Gorman vs. Prede.—An action for $2,400, loss sustained by reason of defendant having failed to deliver to plaintiff a trunk, the property of her husband—the jury returned a verdict on yesterday morning in favor of Mrs. Gorman for $427 88.

John Scott vs. William Jackson.—This was an action for $87, balance of a sum due for medical services rendered to defendant's wife and grandson. Plaintiff is an unlicensed physician, residing in Brooklyn, whose specialty is the effecting of cures by means of magnetism. In November, 1864, and two following months, he paid several visits to Mrs. Jackson who was suffering under hemorrhage of the kidneys, and having cured her of the disease under which she labored he continued, at her request, to treat her for other ailments. He also attended her grandchild, who was suffering no particular disease—and for these various visits he claimed $117, less $30, which had been paid. A nonsuit was moved by the defence on the ground that Scott possessed no license, and that Mrs. Jackson lived separately from her husband—she was therefore liable for her own debts. The following deposition was read, being that of Dr. Scott:

I reside in the City of Brooklyn, and have been there four years; I resided in New-York previous to then, I lived in St. Louis for about thirty years: I call myself a magnetic physician and use no medicine; merely putting my hands on the affected part I can cure it; I can cure smallpox in 15 minutes; I can set broken bones just with my hands alone, without pain or bandages, simply by putting my hands upon the limb and the bones will stick like Spaulding's glue; I stop hemorrhage with my hands; the worse they are the quicker I stop them; before I practiced I knew I had the power of healing; fevers are nothing to cure; I have cured many cases of yellow fever and cholera with my own hands alone; I have never found a disease I could not cure unless it is too far gone; I can't make any organ that has been destroyed, but I make the blind see and the deaf hear; the City is full of persons whom I have cured of all kinds of diseases; internal cancers and tumors are more easy to cure than external; I cured a man of cancer in the stomach with my hands alone; in the same way I have cured paralysis and dropsy; obstetrics is my specialty; I cured Mrs. Jackson, but like a person who put her finger in the fire she got burnt again; in '58 I discovered I had the power of magnetism; I lost my wife from a pain all over her while I was away; her sister was similarly attacked; she lay senseless on the bed, but when I rubbed my hand over her eye, in half an hour afterwards she was better, and has never been sick since; in the same room my child was sick with typhoid fever; passing my hands over her, she said she was not sick at all, but exceedingly hungry; this is the first time I knowed I had the power; dyptheria takes to cure two days; typhoid fever, two days; different patients take medicine which affects me; strong medicine in a patient goes through me like lightning; I know it in a minute; [the Doctor here mentions instances of that theory;] a Mrs. Parsons whom I visited said she took no pills; when I told her she had, she said she only took one; I told her it was a precious big one; it was potophylotatum; I don't know how it is spelled, but it sounds that way; I cure all kinds of gun-shot wounds of the most dangerous character; in one case I caused the skull bone to cover the brain where it had been carried away by a cannon ball; the portion of the bone shot away was about three inches in diameter; I cured it in three months; two weeks afterward he attended Court-martial; erysipelas I can cure in the head in one day.

The jury found for plaintiff in the full amount claimed, with interest—$88 70.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

Scudder vs. Taylor.—At the opening of the Court, yesterday morning, his Honor charged the jury in this case. He recapitulated for them the leading facts of the case, and reminded them that there should be no vindictiveness on the part of the jury to punish either party for matters extraneous to the case. The jury found for plaintiff $50 damages.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS.

Before Judge Dikeman.

The People vs. John Robinson and James Jackson.—The prisoners were charged with having driven a horse with painful sores upon his back and insufficiently fed, and overloaded him. Robinson, the owner of the animal, was acquitted of the charge, after which he was used as a witness against the other prisoner. He swore that the horse looked lean, but could not be fattened, though fed very liberally, that the sores were of a temporary character caused by the saddle, and that the wagon drawn was only partly loaded with swill in consequence of of the dullness in the swill business at that season. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 20, 1867.

$8,000	U.S. 6s. '81. R...	112¾	6	Continental Bank..	106⅛
25,000	U. S. 6s. 81, C..	113¼	25	West. U. T.	31¼
500	U. S. 6s 5-20s.,C.. '65	107⅛	800	do	31
			400	do	31⅛
25,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '65 New	107⅜	10	Pacific Mail	135
			500	do	133¾
75,000	U. S.5-20s. C. '67 new iss.	107⅛	100	do....2d call	134½
			100	do	134¼
5,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. R	100⅞	200	do	134
			5	do	135⅛
2,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40.C..	101⅞	200	Atlantic Mail	117⅛
20,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series	105¼	75	Mer. Union Ex	33¾
			10	do	33⅜
10,000	do 3d series..	105⅜	300	do....2d call.	34⅛
18,000	do	105⅜	10	do	34
2,000	N. Y. State Bounty Loan R	107¼	100	Adams Ex. Co	72⅝
			120	N. Y. Cen.	113
15,000	Brook. 6s. W. L.	96	400	do	113⅛
6,500	N. Y. St. 6s.'73	100⅛	100	do	113⅜
7,000	Tenn 6s. ex-c	66	100	do....b30	113⅜
28,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	62¾	300	Reading R	96
24,000	do	62⅝	1,000	do....s3	95¾
2,500	N. C. S. 6s ..x.c.	53¾	200	Hud. Riv. R	125¼
5,000	N. C. St. 6s. new	54	150	Mich. Cen. R	110
3,000	Mo. St. 6s	95¼	200	M. S. & N. I. R	79¾
4,000	do....s30	94⅞	100	do	80
2,000	do	95	100	do	79⅞
3,000	do....2d call	95	100	do....b15	80
1,000	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. Issue	82	400	do	79¾
			400	Clev. & Pitts. R	82⅞
10,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R	95¼	10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	93¼
			25	Chi. & N. W. R.	53¾
1,200	Ohio 6s, '86	101½	200	do	54¼
20,000	O. & M. Cer	25½	400	Chic. & N. W. P	63¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	91⅛	300	do	63⅞
1,000	Erie 4th M	91⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol. R	1[illegible]
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	84	300	Chic. & R. I	9 ½
6,600	do	83½	100	do	95⅛
1,000	To. & W. 1st M. Ex	89	200	M. & St. P	39¼
2,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st	82½	100	M. & St. P. Pf	61¼
3,000	Long Dock Bs	99¼	20	Chic. B. & Q. R	134
2,000	U. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	94	50	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	62
600	Erie R.	71⅝	5	N. J. Cen. R.	119¾
500	do	71⅛	30	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	98
22	Bk. of Commerce	116½	10	do	97¾
5	St. Nicholas Bk	1 5	100	Chic. & Alt	120
5	Cen. Nat. Bank	104	100	Lehigh Val. R	102
5	Ninth Nat. Bank	103¾	81	Adams Express	72⅛
200	Erie R....b15	71⅝	100	N. Y. Cen. R...b10	113½
200	do	71⅝	100	do	113⅜
500	West. U. Tel	31¼	300	Pacific Mail...s10	134

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s., R., '62	105	800	Erie R.	71⅝
			200	Hud. Riv. R	125
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	106⅛	40	Reading R.	96½
			200	do	96⅜
8,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '65 new	107½	100	Mich. Cen. R	110⅛
			600	Clev. & Pitts. R. b10	84
15,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '67 New Issue	107⅛	200	do	83⅝
			50	P., F. W. & Chi	98
28,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	62¾	10	Chic. B. & Q. R	134
12,000	Mo. St. 6s	95	200	Chi. & N. W. R	55
4,000	do	94¾	50	do	55⅜
30,000	O. & M. Cer	25⅛	1200	do	55⅜
100	West. Union T	31⅞	100	do	55⅝
150	Pacific Mail	133¼	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf	64⅛
100	do....s30	133	200	do	64⅜
100	do	132⅝	800	do	64⅛
100	do....s10	133	200	do	64⅝
100	do	133	300	do	64¾
1100	Adams Ex. Co	73⅛	500	do....b30	64⅜
100	do	73⅜	600	do....b30	65
200	do	74	02	Rome & Wat'n	106
100	Mil. & St. Paul. R	40	400	Cleve. & Tol	102⅞
100	Mer. U. Ex.	34⅛	500	Chic. & R. I. R	95¾
10	do	34	100	N. Y. Cen	113⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co....b60	45	200	Mil. & St. P	61
10	Amer. Ex. Co	71	300	do....c	61
20	Mer. U. Ex	33½	300	do....b30	61⅛
100	Pacific Mail....s60	132½	600	M. S. & N. I. R...s3	79½
100	do	134	200	do....c	79½
100	do	134⅛	100	do....b10	79⅝
100	do....s3	133⅞	100	Clev. & Tol. R	102⅝
300	W. U. Tel	31⅜	200	do	102½
200	N. Y. Cen	113⅜	300	Chic. R. I. & P	95⅛
600	do	113¼	200	do....c	95¼
100	do....b30	113⅜	100	do....b10	95⅜
100	do....b30	113½	400	do	95¼
200	do....c	113⅛	50	do	95⅜
400	Reading R....b10	95⅞	200	do....s3	95⅝
400	do	95⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. R..s3	53⅞
300	Erie R....b3	71½	300	do	54
400	do	71⅛	100	do....s36	52
100	do....b30	71⅜	100	do....s3	54
1200	do....s3	71¼	100	do....s60	50
200	do....b10	71⅜	200	do....c	54⅛
50	do	71½	200	do	54½
100	do....b5	71⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf. s3	63½
800	do....b3	71⅛	300	do	63⅝
1100	do	71¼	100	do....b10	63¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & Mis. Cer. b10	25⅛	200	Reading R....c	96
5,000	do	25⅜	200	do	96⅛
20	Amer. Ex	72	100	Tol., W. & W	37¾
100	Pac. Mail	134	50	Mil. & St. P.	39½
500	do	133½	100	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	61½
100	do....s10	133½	200	Mich. S. & N. I	79¾
100	do....s30	133	100	do....b3	79¾
50	do	134	100	do....s3	79⅝
100	do....s10	133¼	100	do....b10	79¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R....c	113¼	100	do....c	79⅝
400	do....s3	113¼	200	Clev. & Pitts	82⅝
200	do	113⅜	200	do	83
200	do....c	113⅜	300	Chi., R. I. & P	95¼
2800	Erie Railroad....s3	71⅛	100	do....b5	95⅜
800	do....b3	71⅝	200	do	95⅝
300	do....b5	71⅝	100	do....c	95⅝
100	do....b3	71⅝	100	P. F. W. & C	97⅝
1400	do	71⅝	300	Chic. & N. W. R	54¾
600	do....c	71⅝	300	Chic. & N. W. Pr..s3	63⅝
200	do....b3	71⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & Miss. C	25⅜	200	Hudson R	125
100	U. S. Ex. Co	73	100	do....b30	125⅛
100	M. U. Ex	34⅛	100	do	124⅞
30	Adams Ex	73	50	do	125
100	do	73⅛	300	M. S. & N. I	80⅜
100	Pacific Mail....b3	133½	100	do....b10	80⅛
200	West. U. Tel	31⅜	100	do....s3	8[illegible]
500	do....b3	31⅞	200	Cleve. & Pitts	83⅞
50	W. Fargo & Co	52⅜	200	do	84
400	N. Y. Cent	114	200	do....b3	84
300	do	114⅛	100	Chic., R. I. & P	95¾
300	do....s3	114⅛	300	do	95⅝
200	do....b3	114⅛	100	do....b30	95¾
2600	Erie R	72⅛	100	do....b3	95⅝
3100	do	72	100	Chi. & N. W. R	56⅛
800	do....b3	72⅛	300	do	56⅝
200	do....s10	72	200	do	56⅜
300	do....b5	72⅛	200	do	56⅞
100	do....b30	72⅛	1800	do	57
400	do....b4	72⅛	800	do	57⅛
500	do....b3	72	200	do....s4	57
500	do....b10	72⅛	400	do....b3	57⅛
300	do....s5	72	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf	64⅜
200	do....s4	72	200	do....b3	64⅜
2300	Reading	96⅛	100	do....s15	64½
100	Tol., W. & W	37¾			

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20—P. M.

The active demand for Money from the Brokers noticed yesterday was renewed this forenoon, and up to 2 o'clock the current report of the Street was of rather extreme stringency in the supply at 7 ₱ cent. But the Stock Market, notwithstanding, manifested much steadiness early in the day at the reduced prices of yesterday, and after 1 or 2 o'clock P. M. the speculation, looking to a recovery and further advance in the Railways and in the Miscellaneous Stocks, was decidedly buoyant. The Public Funds were also steady, the Gold Room 139⅞@140 ₱ cent., as on yesterday afternoon, and the Foreign Exchanges free of excitement, the 60 day rate on London, as last quoted, being 109⅝ ₱ cent. There was considerable discussion on the Street and in Bank circles as to the causes of extreme activity in Money, and various surmises were indulged as to whether the demand from the Brokers had been made exceptional or artificial by the withdrawal for the purpose of pressure of Currency or Bank balances from the use of the Street. We have heretofore, on several occasions in the last twelve or fifteen months, to comment on this sort of raid upon the Money Market for bearish objects of Stock speculation, but not without reasonable grounds of suspicion or palpable facts to justify our direct charges and indignant comments on so obnoxious a proceeding. But at present nearly all the strong Stock houses on the Street, including one or more firms who were mean enough last season to resort to the artifice of "locking up Greenbacks," are on the *Bull* side of the Stock Exchange speculation and after diligent inquiry we find no reason to attribute the active demand of last week and the extra pressure to borrow Money since Monday, to any other cause than the temporary accumulation of six or eight millions of Currency balances in the Treasury Office and the circumstance that the contraction policy of the Secretary as against our common Greenbacks, and his failure to substitute the three per cent. Legal-tender Certificates expressly provided by Congress for the very heavy sums of Compound Interest Notes, which he paid off in June, July, August and October last. Of these Certificates less than $12,000,000 of the $50,000,000 provided by Congress had been issued to the relief of the Bank movement of the country down to the 1st of November, inst., and this fact, even more than his arbitrary withdrawal of $12,000,000 of Common Greenbacks in August, September and October—after his voluntary promise in June to the Boston merchants to suspend this process—as significant, to all appearances, of his determined purpose *to carry his circulation theory to the extreme of challenging the interposition of Congress.* We arrive at this conclusion with regret, because hitherto we have endeavored to support the administration of the Treasury in its funding processes, while differing on the subject of the withdrawal of Greenbacks, but we are admonished by the rapidly changing sentiment in this great business community, as well as by our own convictions of an erroneous policy, persevered in without reducing the premium on Gold, much less promoting the revenues of the Government, to speak plainly on the whole subject on the eve of the reconvening of Congress.

The Pacific Mail Election, as will be seen by the report of the proceedings of the annual meeting in another part of this paper, resulted *in postponement to the 16th of December.* This is deemed significant as against the old Administration. They were not so strong as some of the members of the old Board boasted they were, at the up-town Clubs, an evening or two ago, and the legal steps taken to silence the proxies of the Opposition show that they were not ready to go into the election on the Stock and proxies which they actually own and control.

After the late Stock Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The day wound up with some signs of relief in the Money Market, though many of the brokers report a hard time through the forenoon:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]	101⅞	Missouris	95	95
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅛	[illegible]	Northwest	53⅜	57⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅜	107⅜	N. West Pref	63⅝	64⅛
N. Y. Central	112⅞	113⅞	Rock Island	95	95⅛
Erie	71⅞	71⅝	Fort Wayne	97	97⅛
Hudson	125	125⅛	W. U. Telegraph	31	30⅞
Reading	95⅝	96⅛	St. Paul Pref	61	61⅝
Mich. Southern	79⅜	80⅛	Pacific Mail	134¼	133
Pittsburgh	82⅝	83⅝	American Gold	139⅞	139⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	62⅝	62⅝	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	141⅛	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	107⅜
6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	112⅝	5-20 cou., 1867	107⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	113⅛	5 ₱ ct. reg, 1871	116⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108	5 ₱ cent., coup, 1871	120
5-20 reg., 1864	104⅜	10-40 registered, 1874	100⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	101⅞
5-20 reg., 1865	105⅛	3-10 2d series	105¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	106⅛	3-10 3d series	105⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₱ c., 1870	101	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101¼
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	107¼	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan. 1872	100	Illinois coupon 1879	101¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan. 1873	100	Illinois War Loan	101¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan. 1874	100	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	90
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan. 1875	100⅛	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex-c.	65⅞
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan. 1877	100⅛	Tennessee new bds	62⅝
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	92	Tennessee 5s, new bds	60
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870	100	Virginia 6s, ex coup	45
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	102⅛	Virginia 6s, n. b	45
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	102	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	53⅝
Illinois reg., 1860	101	North Car. 6s, n. bds	54
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101¼	Missouri 6s	94⅝
Il. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101¼	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	82
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101¼	Missouri Pacific R. is.	95

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	126	American Exchange	113
Manhattan	136	Bank of North Am'a	110
Merchants'	116	Hanover	109
Mechanics'	120	Nassau	105¼
Union	113¼	Continental	106¼
America	140	St. Nicholas	105
Phenix	104	Marine	140
Tradesmen's	133	Commonwealth	108
National	107¼	Importers' & Trad's	117
Seventh Ward	110	Central National	103
State of New-York	108	Fourth National	105⅝
Commerce	116	Ninth National	103⅛
Ocean	103⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	91⅝	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68.	95
Erie 7s. 2d. ind., 1879	102⅛	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	8[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	93⅛	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	70
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	91	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90.	70
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	90	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M	70
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102¼	Gal. & Chi. extended	98
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104¼	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	97
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	101
Chi. B. & Q. 8p.c. 1st M	111	Chi. & R. I. Con. iss	93⅝
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	90¼	Clev. & Tol. S. F	102⅝
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96	Pitts.. Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	105⅛
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	95	Pitts.. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97⅝
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870	118	Pitts.. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	86
Alton & T. H. 1st M	91⅛	Cleve. & P. 2d M	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pt.	81	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	76	Cleve. & P. 4th M	73
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95⅛	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	102⅝
Chi. & N. W. ex. bds	82⅛	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	83⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort	88
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv	81⅛	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Tol. & W. 1st Mort	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	85⅛
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	88	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	76
Tol. & W. 2d M	77	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	84
Tol. & W. Equip. bds	66	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	86
Tol., W. & West'n S. F.	91⅛	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st Mge	64

The United States Sub-Treasury received to-day $1,457,557, including $246,000 from Customs; paid out, $1,532,629; balance at the close, $110,099,681.

In the Alabama State Convention, on the 11th inst., Mr. AUSTIN presented the following report of the Committee on the Public Debt:

The Committee on Public Debt instruct me to report that they have had the matters referred to them under consideration, and that they find the entire public debt of the State to be the sum of $6,130,910, which is shown more in detail below:

STATEMENT.

Amount of bonds bearing five ₱ cent. interest, payable in London, 1866, and renewed 20 years		$648,000
Back interest on same, funded with 5 ₱ cent. bonds		64,000
Amount of bonds bearing 6 ₱ cent. interest, payable in London, in 1870		688,000
Back interest on same, funded with 6 ₱ cent. bonds		82,560
Total		$1,482,560
Amount of bonds bearing 5 ₱ cent. interest, payable in New-York	$2,100,000	
Back interest on same, funded with 5 ₱ cent. bonds payable in 1866	473,850—	$2,582,850
Amount of bonded debt		$4,065,410
Amount of 8[illegible] ₱ cen. bonds, gold, since 1866, issued by act of Legislature, approved Dec. 15, 1865	$55,500—	$4,120,910
Sixteenth Section Trust Fund		1,710,000
University Trust Fund		300,000
Total debt		$6,130,910

The information above given was derived from his Excellency, ROBERT M. PATTON, Governor of the State, who most readily and courteously afforded all the information in his power to the Committee. And the Committee feel it due to him to say, that he has managed the financial affairs of the State, during his term, under the embarrassed condition of the State, in a highly praiseworthy and successful manner.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

WM. A. AUSTIN, Chairman.

Nov. 12, 1867.

On the 12th inst., Mr. REYNOLDS, of Wilcox, made a report from the Committee on Finance and Taxation, as appears from the journal, as follows:

The Committee on Finance and Taxation have instructed me to make the following report:

The Committee on Finance and Taxation, who met with the Committee on the public debt, beg leave to say, that they partially considered the important matter referred to them, and they unanimously instructed the following resolution to be reported to the Convention, and recommend its unanimous adoption.

Resolved, That it is the determination of this Convention to recognize all legitimate indebtedness of the State of Alabama, and we hold that said indebtedness should ever be held sacred.

In this list of obligations we enumerate:

1. The entire bonded debt due Jan. 10, 1861.
2. The bonded debt created since 1865, in funding coupons due and unpaid.
3. Bonds issued in extending matured debts of 1866.
4. Bonded or other indebtedness created during the last two years, together with "tax receipts" or "certificates," issued by authority of law for paying legitimate expenses of the Provisional Government. *Provided*, however, that no indebtedness (bonded or otherwise) created by the State of Alabama during the late rebellion, or indebtedness created during the last two years, for the benefit directly or remotely of any interest of the rebel State or Confederate Government, shall in any manner be recognized by this Convention.

R. M. REYNOLDS, Chairman.

Upon the question of agreeing to this report, the vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted, yeas 89, nays none. So the report was unanimously adopted.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

In presenting the name of Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL upon the ticket which we offered for your votes, and stating that he had consented to such use of his name, we acted upon information which we received from Mr. CHARLES H. RUSSELL. The authority which he understood that he possessed appears from the following letter which we have received from him.

JAMES EMOTT,
THOS. F. MASON,
O. W. JOSLYN,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: In suggesting Mr. GRINNELL'S name as one of the two directors from the present Board for your consideration on the new ticket for Directors in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, my object was to harmonize conflicting interests, and I supposed I had that gentleman's assent to such use of his name, and so stated to yourselves. Yours respectfully,

C. H. RUSSELL.

Messrs. JAMES EMOTT and O. W. JOSLYN.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	13,177	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	..	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	235
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	61
Wheat, bushels	58,232	Lard, pkgs	265
Corn, bushels	21,700	Beef, tcs. and bbls	1,207
Rye, bushels	11,641	Whisky, bbls	509
Oats, bushels	78,641	Petroleum, bbls	2,962

ASHES—Have been quiet to-day at $8 87@$9 12 for Pots, and $11 12@$11 37 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for at unchanged prices. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 12½c.@18c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON has been in much less request to-day and has been decidedly less firm in price, especially since the late Cable advices were made public. At the close the market was quite weak, with more sellers than buyers at the quotations, which are about ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb. off yesterday's latest figures. There were sellers of Middling Upland at the close at 18c., while buyers were not disposed to pay over 17¾c., at which some few lots from store were said to have changed hands, though we could not trace them. The liberal receipts thus far this week have added considerably to the available supply and have tended to depress prices, aided by the less favorable accounts from Liverpool and the closeness in the local money market. The aggregate sales were 2,292 bales, including 1,597 bales to shippers, 595 bales to spinners and 100 bales to speculators, against receipts of 8,663 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₱ lb.	16	16¼	16½
Good Ordinary	17	17¼	17½
Low Middling	17⅝	17¾	18
Middling	17¾@18	18¼	18¾@19
Good Middling	19½	20	20½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	16,639
Receipts last week	18,410
Receipts preceding week	16,153
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	111,429
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	549,892
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending this evening	10,697
Exports since Sept. 1	53,951
Exports since Jan. 1	375,655
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	45,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	285,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	103,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	165,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in light demand, as a rule, to-day, closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,500 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 30@$9 10; very poor to fair extra State at $9 40@$9 90; good to choice extra State at $10@$10 30; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 60@$10 40 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 30@$9 10
Extra State	9 40@10 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 35@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.	9 60@10 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 40@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 35@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@15 50

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bbls., at $9 75@$15 75 for common to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in less request at $7 25@$9 15 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal continues in good demand at $6 15 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $6 50@$6 75 for Western, and $6 75@$6 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 550 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 950 bbls. and sacks at $11 50@$13 50 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues in moderate request at $4@$4 40, as extremes, ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Holders of Wheat claimed an advance of 2c.@3c. a bushel early in the day, but purchasers did not respond satisfactorily, and the market closed tamely at a partial improvement of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, chiefly on No. 1 Spring, which was most called for, mainly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 79,500 bushels, including No. 1 Spring at $2 30@$2 33; No. 2 do. at $2 25@$2 28, the latter an extreme price for choice; Nos. 1 and 2 Mixed, at $2 28@$2 29; No. 3 Spring, at $2 20; Nos. 2 and 3 Mixed, at at $2 23@$2 24; White Genesee at $3; Amber do. on private terms; White Southern at $2 75, and Amber Southern at $2 55 ₱ bushel. Corn has been quoted a point higher, but has been less active, closing rather languidly. Sales have been reported of 61,000 bushels at $1 36@$1 39, as extremes, for common to very choice old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 38 bid for prime afloat; $1 20@$1 33 for unsound to good new Mixed Western, and $1 40 for White Southern ₱ bushel. Rye has been in demand at $1 66, and generally held at $1 68@$1 70 ₱ bushel. Sales were reported of 12,500 bushels at $1 66@$1 67 ₱ bushel. Barley has been fairly active; sales, 31,000 bushels Canada West at $1 60@$1 65, chiefly at $1 65 for very choice, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been slow of sale at from $1 55@$1 65 ₱ bushel. Oats opened quite firmly on a fair demand, but closed extremely dull and nearly nominal in price; Western sold at from 80c.@82c. in store and afloat, but closed with buyers bidding no more than the inside rate ₱ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during twenty-four hours prior to 10:30 A. M. on Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1867: Cassicus, Oswego, barley; Franklin Williams, Buffalo, corn; F. L. Sheldon, Oswego, corn; Major Merrick, Oswego, wheat; Kate Rippleye, Oswego, barley, &c.; Emma J. Barnard, Buffalo, wheat; Henry Lewis, Oswego, wheat, &c.; Ann Eliza, Buffalo, wheat; S. E. Church, Buffalo, wheat; John Crouse, Oswego, barley; Giles Hawley, Rome, flour, &c. Hiram Finch, Lockport, barley; H. M. Griffin, Buffalo, oats.

HAY—North River has been in good demand at 80c.@85c. for shipping, and $1 20@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw at 65c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in good request at steady prices, including American, at 35c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign 60c.@65c. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market:* New-York State, Common to Fair, new, 35c.@45c. ₱ lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ₱ lb.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ₱ lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@50c.; Choice to Fancy do., 55c.@65c. ₱ lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@60c. ₱ lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 55c.@65c. ₱ lb.; Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. ₱ lb.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ₱ lb.; Canadian, Choice to Fancy, 55c.@65c.; Bavarians, 60c.@65c. ₱ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in rather better demand, including Eastern Spruce and Pine, at from $18@$20. The Albany *Argus* says: "There has been a fair business during the week at our quotations. The season is drawing to a close, with a prospect that a large quantity of Lumber will be wintered over. The receipts of lumber at Chicago continue to be large. For the week ending the 15th inst. they were about 30,000,000 feet. The shipments were also large—about 18,000,000 feet. At Buffalo and Oswego the receipts have fallen off, being about 2,500,000 feet at Buffalo and 2,000,000 feet at Oswego. The receipts of Lumber at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the second week of November, were:

	Lumber, Feet.	Shingles, M.
1866	10,794,900	62
1867	8,843,200	832

Of the Lumber received, 4,713,100 feet were by the Erie Canal, and 4,130,100 feet by the Champlain Canal. The receipts of Lumber at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Nov. 15, were:

	Lumber, Feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. Feet.	Staves, lbs.
1866	302,958,800	38,809	128,019	25,524,100
1867	366,498,300	25,571	62,573	32,058,800

The receipts of Lumber from the 14th inst. up to and including to-day are about 8,500,000 feet. This would make the aggregate receipts about 375,000,000 feet.

METALS—Have been generally in more request and held with more confidence, including Ingot Copper at 22¼c.@23¼c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $41 50@$42 50: Scotch Pig, $38@$41; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $85 @$90 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 37@$6 75, gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6⅝c.@6¾c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Straits Tin, 23c.@23½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 26¼c.@26½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Zinc, 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in light demand, at former prices, including Porto Rico at 50c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@52c.; English Islands at 53c.@55c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been dull to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at 54c.@56c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 37@$4 50; Resin at $3 25@$9 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch, $3 75@ $4 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet and heavy, including Crude Whale at 68c.@74c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@78c.; Linseed Oil at $1 02@$1 08 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand at 17c.@18c. for Crude; 11c.@12c. for Crude, in bulk; 25c.@27½c., as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 44c.@45c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week 88,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 3,000 pieces 56x60, 6c.; 5,000 pieces 56x60, 6¼c.; 10,000 pieces 64x64, 6½c., common; 12,000 pieces 64x65, 6⅝c., common; 28,000 pieces 64x64, 6¾c., standard; 30,000 pieces 64x64 6⅞c., extra.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower to-day. Sales have been reported of 2,250 bbls., in lots, at $20 85@$21 for Western Mess, chiefly, and closing at $20 87 regular way; $20 50@$21 for Prime Mess, and $18 75@$19 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 750 bbls. new Prime Mess, December delivery on private terms. Cut Meats continue quiet at 12½c.@14c. for Hams, and 8½c.@10c. for Shoulders ₱ lb.; sales 180 pkgs. Bacon has been heavy to-day; sales have been reported of 545 boxes at 12c for City Cumberland; 12½c. for City Stretford; 12½c. for City Long Clear; 12¾c.@13c. for do. Short Clear, and 10½c.@11c. for Western Cumberland, December and January delivery. Lard more active and steady; sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12⅝c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.; also 250 tcs. for January delivery at 13¼c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs continue in moderate demand at 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb. Beef is quite heavy at $15@$19 for Plain Mess; $19@$22 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 325 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in moderate request to-day; sales 315 tcs. at from $35@$39 for India Mess, and on private terms for Extra Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams continue in moderate demand at from $26@$29 50 for poor to prime; sales 275 bbls. Butter continues in fair request at 38c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 18c.@39c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @45
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	40 @43
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	39 @42
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	39 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	38 @39
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @39
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	42 @45
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	38 @40
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	38 @39
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	40 @50
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	14 @17
Canada	25 @33
CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ₱ lb	15½ @16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ₱ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb	15½ @15⅝
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ₱ lb	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb	8 @11

RICE—Has been dull and heavy, at $8 75@$9 75 for Carolina, ₱ lb.

SALT—Has been in rather more request since our last, including Turk's Island at 50c., by the cargo, ₱ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Continues in limited demand, at 9½c.@9¾c. for Crude, and 14¾c.@15c. for pure Refined, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have been in limited request, including Clover at 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; rough Flax, $2 37@$2 50; Calcutta Linseed, here and at Boston, at $2@$2 05, (gold,) and Timothy at $2 50@$2 75 ₱ bushel.

SHOT—Continues dull, at 11¾c.@12¼c. for Drop and Buck, ₱ lb.

SOAP—Has been in moderate demand, including Castile at 16¼c.@17c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in pretty fair demand and steady. Sales since our last, 575 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 215 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in less request at from 14c.@16⅞c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 91,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅜c.@11½c.; 38,000 lbs. Stearine at 12c.@12¼c.; 53,000 lbs. Grease at 7¼c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to small lots, in bond, at 31c.@32c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in moderate request, but at prices generally below the views of holders, who are not willing to make any important concessions. Hence, transactions have been on a restricted scale.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	45@47
½ and ¾ blood do	40@43
Common and ¼ do	37@39
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	58@62
Extra to XX do	50@53
½ and ¾ blood do	45@46
Common and ¼	39@41
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	42@44
½ and ¾ blood fleece	38@40
Common and ¼ fleece	36@37
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	40@43
Unwashed fleeces	27@31
Unwashed fleece, burry	16@19
Texas.	
Washed fleece	33@35
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	22@28
Common fleece	18@20
Common fleece, burry	14@18
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	40@42
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	22@30
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@20
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@17
Pulled fine	32@37
Pulled medium	29@31
Pulled common	24@26
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	42@48
New-York City, super	38@42
New-York City, No. 1	28@32
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Lambs	32@37
Western limed pulled	26@31
Southern limed pulled	26@28
Tub Washed	40@48

Also, of South American Wool.

	Class.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, Banda Oriental and Montevideo:		
Unwashed Merino and Saxony	1	33@42
Unwashed first Mestiza	..	27@37
Unwashed second Mestiza	..	25@33
Unwashed third Mestiza	..	22@30
Unwashed fourth Mestiza	3	20@22
Unwashed common Mestiza	3	18@19
Washed Mestiza	1	40@42
Washed common Mestiza	3	28@30
Corientes, fine to medium, unwashed	1	24@25
Corientes, Creola, unwashed	3	20@21
Entre Rios, washed	3-1	35@37
Entre Rios, unwashed	3-1	18@22
Cordova, unwashed	3	32@36
Sanjago, washed	1	32@36
St. Luis	3	34@38
Rio Grande, Mestiza, fine white washed	1	34@36
Rio Grande, common superior, washed white	3	34@38
Rio Grande, fair, washed white	..	32@34
Rio Grande, burry, washed white	..	21@23
Rio Grande, black, washed	..	25@27
Rio Grande, common white, unwashed	..	22@23
Rio Grande, burry, black and mixed, unwashed	..	15@17
Peruvian, washed	1	—@—
Peruvian, unwashed	1	24@25
Peruvian, limed, pulled	1	22@24
Chilian, unwashed fine fleece	1	23@24
Chilian, unwashed medium fleece	..	22@23
Chilian, unwashed common fleece	3	24@25
Valparaiso, unwashed fine	1	25@26
Valparaiso, unwashed coarse	3	24@25
Mexican, washed fine	1	27@30
Mexican, washed medium	3	21@24
Mexican, unwashed fine	1	20@24
Mexican, unwashed medium to common	3	17@20

FREIGHTS—Have been less active to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 340 bales Cotton at ¼d. by sail, and ¼d.@⅜d. by steamer, ₱ lb.; 350 tcs. Lard by steamer, at 50s.; 220 tons Oil Cake, by sail, at 25s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton; 500 bbls. Resin, by sail, at 3s. ₱ 280 lbs. For Glasgow, 100 boxes Bacon, at 50s. ₱ ton. For the United Kingdom and a port on the Continent, a brig, with Petroleum, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MEDEA. Leading character by Mlle. Fanny Janauschek.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A LEGEND OF NORWOOD; OR, VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND. Characters by the Worrell sisters, Messrs. G. H. Clarke, Glenn, Rynar, Donnelly, Edwards, Villa, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright, Mr. Lingard and Mr. Reed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mons. Guffroy, Mons. Leduc, Mons. Lagriffoul, Mons. Duchesne, Mons. Valter, Mons. Monier, Mlle. De Felcourt, Mlle. de Bongars, Mlle. Monier, Mlle. Mathilde, Mlle. Susanne, Mons. Chopin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, John Gilbert, Ringgold, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss J. Day and Miss E. Monell.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MEDEA and FIT TO BE A DUCHESS. Leading characters by Leffingwell and Mrs. Howard Watkins.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 1-2 and EVENING at 8, ADAM AND EVE; OR, THE SAILOR'S DREAM. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA, and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MAGIC MIRTH AND MYSTERY, THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
No. 661 Broadway.
THIS DAY and EVENING, EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER'S GRAND CONCERT, assisted by Miss Eliza Lumley, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Bernard Listemann, Mr. S. P. Warren, Mr. G. W. Colby.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our Cable dispatches, to-day, comprise in its entirety the speech delivered by the Emperor NAPOLEON, at the opening of the French Chambers, Monday. The document in question refers to German Consolidation, the future good effects of the Exposition Universelle, the improvement of the military organization of France, the Italian crisis, the Eastern question and home affairs. In concluding, the Emperor proclaims his faith in the future. The London *Times*, of Tuesday, commenting upon the speech warmly praises its author, and regards the address itself as the most liberal, peaceful and sensible of the second Empire.

The sessions of the British Parliament commenced Tuesday. The Queen's speech was read by a Royal Commission. It referred to the Abyssinian expedition, and in an allusion to Italian affairs expressed a desire that the *entente cordiale* between France and Italy would be preserved. Reference was also made to Fenianism and to the introduction of measures of reform for Scotland and Ireland.

In the House of Commons, Monday, Lord STANLEY stated that the Queen's Government would not participate in the European Conference for the settlement of the Roman question, unless a definite plan of action was first proposed. In all the speeches delivered during the session condemnatory allusions were made to the interventionary measures of NAPOLEON in Italy.

Experienced engineers are engaged in fortifying Rome.

The United States squadron, now in the harbor of Lisbon, will sail during the present week.

JULIAN PAVIA has been appointed Governor of Porto Rico.

GENERAL.

The parties who placed the obstructions upon the track of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway, one day last week, by which the train was thrown from the track, near West Lebanon, and Mr. ISRAEL DODGE, the engineer, lost his life, have been discovered. They are three boys, named SCOTT C. LANE, HORACE CROW and AARON BRIGGS—the former aged about seventeen, and the two latter not more than fourteen. LANE has made a full confession, and says they placed the obstructions on the track to see "the engine and train jump."

The Constitutional Convention met yesterday morning, when the minority report of the Committee on Cities was submitted. The Convention then went into Committee of the whole on the powers and duties of the Legislature. Several amendments were presented and discussed, after which a recess until evening was taken. At the evening session a discussion arose relative to the Excise Law, and was not concluded at the adjournment.

Senator BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, delivered a lecture in Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, in which he urged the plan of cumulative voting in the election of Representatives, Presidential Electors, &c.

It is ascertained that eleven lives were lost by the burning of the steamer *Onward*, recently, on the Alabama River. A Mr. CONKLIN, of New-Orleans, and ten negroes, were the victims.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Capt. BOCANDE, of the steamship *St. Laurent*, for late Paris papers.

We are indebted to Purser R. ALBERT, of the steamship *Morro Castle*, for the prompt delivery of our Havana files and correspondence.

LOCAL.

A verdict of $4,500 was obtained against the City yesterday in the Superior Court, Part I., before Judge MCCUNN. CATHARINE MCGARRY, widow of PATRICK MCGARRY, as executrix, brought the suit to recover the sum of $5,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by reason of the negligence of the defendants in causing her husband's death in June, 1865. MCGARRY was a laborer on the New Court-house, and while at work there on a derrick, was injured so badly that he died almost immediately. The question arises in this case whether the Board of Supervisors of the County is the proper party defendant. The Board have had the sole control of the building of the Court-house, as appears from statements made in Court by defendant's counsel.

About two hundred officers and men, who served in the fleets of Admirals FARRAGUT and PORTER, at the fall of New-Orleans, met last evening at P. DALTON'S, corner of Rutgers-street and East Broadway, for the purpose of devising measures to recover $8,000,000 of prize money, to which they conceive they and their comrades are entitled. An organization was completed by the election of officers, and contributions were made to a fund to carry out the objects of the organization.

The annual election for Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was to have taken place yesterday, but four injunctions were obtained by the contending parties. Some forbidding an election except on certain contingencies, and one forbidding an election in any event. Under these circumstances the Board of Inspectors adjourned the election to Dec. 16.

The Social Science Association was in session yesterday all day at the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, and in the evening the Departments of Health and of Education held simultaneous sessions in Cooper Institute. Papers were read with regard to ship-reformatories, the treatment of the insane, Boards of Health and education. To-day the Association holds its final sessions.

E. T. WOOD, the newly-appointed Collector of the Third Internal Revenue District, took possession of his office Tuesday afternoon, and made a clean sweep of deputies and clerks, appointing as his deputy a lawyer who has defended many parties whose stills have been seized for being run in violation of the Internal Revenue laws.

The law students who have been examined at the present general term of the Supreme Court are requested to appear before the Committee on Character at 3 P. M. to-day, in the General Term Room, and to bring with them the proper papers for submission to the Committee. The class is unusually large.

The investigation into the cause of the death of JOHN MULLEN, said to have been murdered on Sunday morning at the corner of Navy and Johnson streets, Brooklyn, was begun before Coroner LYNCH, yesterday, and will be continued to-day.

Judge RUSSEL tried two cases yesterday at General Sessions—one for burglary and one for grand larceny. One of the prisoners was sent to the State Prison for four years, and the other was remanded for sentence until Friday.

The Conference of Liberal Christians of New-York and vicinity, held in Brooklyn yesterday, adjourned yesterday afternoon, having attended to important business and adopted important resolutions.

Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, yesterday decided to deny the motion for a *mandamus* in the case of the Erie Railway Company *vs.* The Commissioners of Emigration.

The Marine Hospital grounds at Castleton, Staten Island, were offered at public auction yesterday, but found no bidders. The minimum appraised price is $350,000.

In the case of ALVISET *vs.* STEWART, the jury yesterday rendered a verdict against the defendant for $500.

The Board of Councilmen were to have held a special meeting yesterday, but no quorum being present, the Board adjourned to-day.

The Board of Audit met yesterday and considered several claims for small amounts.

The general Markets closed tamely yesterday. Breadstuffs, which opened firmer as a rule, closed in favor of buyers. Provisions were depressed. Cotton was a fraction cheaper. Groceries were steady. Light freight engagements were reported.

Centralization not Essential to Nationality.

The speculative Republicans of England, a letter-writer has recently told us, consider a President an obstacle to perfect democratic government. They would have the Legislature, directly representing the people, the sole centre of national power. The chief administrator should, in their opinion, be the nominee of Congress, the agent for carrying out its will, and having no title to office independent of its pleasure. A President, wielding the powers conferred by the Constitution of the United States is, in their estimation, little less than an elective monarch; and in their hatred of kingcraft they would destroy all semblance of royal authority. Their plan is to decentralize as much as possible, and though on this particular point they push their view absurdly far, their general idea of national authority is a vast improvement upon the theoretical republicanism of France, where the vices of centralization have been the most formidable obstacle to the success of government by the people.

In this country speculative statesmanship runs in exactly the opposite direction. Our *doctrinaires* are anxious to engraft upon the Government the centralizing crochets of the French dreamers of the last century. We are called upon to advance by going backward. We are asked to perfect republicanism by adopting a principle which leads logically to monarchy. It is proposed to interpret the purposes of the founders of the Republic in the light of the partisan aims of to-day—to assume that they did not fulfill their own intentions, but on the contrary framed a system at variance with their convictions—and to sacrifice the strongest feature of our system to give effect to the caprices of a philosophy at once sentimental and unsound.

These opposite tendencies in the minds of theorists who profess an equal devotion to republican principle have their origin in the passions and prejudices of current political discussion. The English workingmen, who manifest their hatred of Presidents by dispensing with them in their organizations, are actuated by a desire to avenge the quarrel of Congress with Mr. JOHNSON. They have a notion that Mr. JOHNSON has aped regal pretensions, and that there should be no hindrance to the will of the law-makers. Mr. SUMNER, on the other hand, is afflicted by a sense of the difficulties that block the path to absolute political equality. In his eagerness to reconstruct the Union in the interest of the negro, he is prepared to disregard the Constitution, deprive the States of powers expressly vested in them, and remodel everything according to his philanthropic inclinations. Mr. SUMNER, in fact, has in his own mind discovered that this country cannot be truly called a nation until its people make him their Gamaliel, and give prompt effect to his commands. We fear that the irreverent multitude deem silly the sophomoric utterances which he evidently intends to be sublime.

Because the Southern doctrine of State sovereignty which lay at the root of secession is an exaggeration and abuse of the doctrine of State rights, Mr. SUMNER would legislate the latter out of existence. To constitute this Union of States a nation, he would make the Federal Government supreme—absolute—in all matters. Its decrees should define the functions of States and extirpate the idea of rights by reducing States to the grade of municipalities, having no privileges save those which Congress may concede. By a simple enactment he suggests that the States shall be deprived of control over the franchise, all provisions of the Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. Indeed, the question he affects to expound is treated strictly as a question of the Congressional will. The Constitution is nothing. The rights and powers of the States are nothing. All must give way in order that Mr. SUMNER may convert this into a brand-new nation—a nation that shall be a nation, and no mistake.

But State rights, properly understood, are not to be snuffed out of existence by a couple of hours' oratory. Something more than Mr. SUMNER'S worship of centralization is needed to convince the American people that it is expedient to abandon the distinctive principle of their Republic, and take refuge in the flimsy products of French philosophy. The glory of the revolutionary fathers was that they were practical in their patriotism. They comprehended the value of local government as the source and safeguard of Saxon liberty. They understood that centralization pushed to an extreme is a foe to freedom, and is the foundation of monarchy. Therefore they defined the powers of the General Government, and threw around the States guarantees as clear and strong as those by which Congress itself is fortified. Mainly as a consequence of this application of the Federal principle, our country has grown almost in a life-time from infancy to a giant's estate. Its system of decentralization has made the best parts of the continent ours, and has facilitated that marvelous adaptation of government to remote local peculiarities and requirements which has elicited the admiration of the world. What Mr. SUMNER arraigns as a cardinal blunder has, then, been proved to be the secret of success. The country derives its magnitude and power from the growth of the States, and these again have prospered because organized with well-defined and fundamental rights.

Undoubtedly the war led to some new renderings of the constitutional provisions touching the relative powers of the General Government and the States, and to an enlargement in some directions of the powers exercised by the former. It has decided dogmatically and forever that the State rights principle, so called, affords no warrant for the heresy of State sovereignty—that the States individually are not justified in nullifying, and will not be permitted to nullify, the authority of the Union in matters pertaining to its existence. The war has probably served moreover to reconcile the country to a stronger central Government than was previously considered necessary. But here the change has ended. And we think that persuasives more potent than Mr. SUMNER'S oratory will be required to induce changes of the sweeping character which he proposes. For, despite his romancing, the war developed a sentiment of nationality strong enough for all purposes. The people needed no theorizing and no poetry to enlist their energies in behalf of the imperiled Union. They neither misapprehended the relations of the States to the Government, nor paused in the assertion of that national life which grew and prospered before Mr. SUMNER embraced the theory of absolute, tyrannical centralization.

It may be desirable, as Mr. SUMNER says, to secure equality of political rights throughout the Union. A national franchise-standard may be a proper corollary of the national assertion of civil rights. It does not follow, however, that to attain objects in themselves desirable we should resort to means that are unlawful. Great men, geniuses, born statesmen, philosophers and orators may find their self-sufficiency snubbed by the plain letter of the Constitution forbidding what they propose. But the people are not prepared to trample that instrument under foot even to gratify Mr. SUMNER, or to establish universal negro suffrage in every State. They may err in their preference for a nationality formed by a Union of States to French philosophy and a consolidated despotism; but the preference exists in a form too decided to be misunderstood. There is less reason for regretting the fact since the Constitution provides a method by which the question of suffrage may be settled uniformly without difficulty. If Mr. SUMNER, therefore, would talk to some purpose, we recommend him to drop the impracticable scheme of legislating negro suffrage into the Northern States, and to adopt in its stead the more sensible plan of agitating for a constitutional amendment. He must work with and through the States, or the rights of the States will prove too much for his rhetoric.

The Indian Peace Commission.

Our dispatches from the West announce that the Indian Peace Commission is now *en route* for Washington, having failed to secure a Council of the Northern Indians at Fort Laramie, as was proposed. This is much to be regretted, for had the Council been held the Commissioners would doubtless have been able to have perfected peace treaties with the Northern tribes as satisfactory as those which they made with the Southern tribes. This failure, we are assured, is not the fault of the Commissioners. Early in the season they attempted to get these same Northern tribes together for the purpose of making treaties with them, but only a few obeyed the summons sent, and consented to meet the Commissioners. It was then determined to appoint another time for holding the Council, and the middle of November was designated. This second attempt to assemble the Indians has been as unsuccessful as was the first.

It was distinctly charged—and subsequent events tend to confirm the truth of the statement—that the Indians were deterred from attending the first Council in consequence of false statements made to them by their agents and traders, and the hundreds of petty swindlers who make their fortunes by their dealings with the Indians. These ignorant savages were made to believe that the Peace Commission had no authority to treat with them, and that the object of the Council was to assemble as many Indians in one place as possible and then massacre them, as Col. CHIVINGTON did at Sand Creek a few years ago under similar circumstances. The same course has doubtless been pursued to prevent the Council now, and as the parties interested in doing so had more time to perfect their arrangements, their efforts were highly successful. The savage's experience of councils and of white men's promises has not been of a character to induce him to place much confidence in them. No later than last Spring an "expedition," which was ostensibly seeking to secure peace with certain tribes, wantonly and maliciously, and in spite of the earnest protests of the savages, burned a village and all the household goods belonging to one of those tribes. No wonder Indians refuse to obey the summons of the white man to meet him in council, and no wonder they are ready to believe anything that may be said against him by their pretended friends. Their experience has taught them that when brought in contact with the agents of their "Great Father" neither life nor property is safe. Whatever other reasons served to keep the Indians away from the Laramie Council, it is safe to say that they were invented by the horde of rapacious scoundrels who feed and fatten upon the plunder they secure from the Indians. These persons, and these alone, are interested in preventing the consummation of peace treaties. When the border is unsettled they plunder right and left, swindling the Government, the Indians and the settlers with the greatest impartiality. A state of peace once secured, their "occupation is gone." Especially would this be so if the Indians should be located upon reservations and attempts be made to civilize them. The treaties which the Commissioners perfected with the Southern Indians are calculated to speedily deprive the traders and others of their ilk of all intercourse with the red men, and consequently of all chance for pillage. The game is too valuable for these peculating speculators to yield without a struggle, and hence the failure of the Laramie Council. This failure, however, will probably prove but temporary, for the Commissioners have already announced their determination to make another attempt in the Spring to effect peace treaties with these tribes, and doubtless the third attempt will prove successful.

The Peace Commission, which is now returning, has done much to prevent Indian hostilities during the past few months, and to secure permanent peace in future. The opening of Spring found hostile bands of Indians prowling along the border from Dakotah to Mexico, committing depredations of every description upon settlers and soldiers. The efforts of the Commission speedily put an end to these, the Indians staying their bloody hands till the Commissioners could reach and speak to them. Such of them as were reached have promised to abstain entirely from hostilities in future, and their withdrawal from the war-path has so weakened the hostile combinations that the other tribes are afraid to act. No further depredations at their hands need be anticipated this Winter, and by early Spring the Commissioners will be again in the field, prepared to treat with them.

The Commissioners will soon arrive in Washington for the purpose of preparing their report, which will be submitted to Congress at an early day. This report will contain suggestions founded upon the experience of such distinguished soldiers, for years familiar with Indian character, as Gens. SHERMAN, HARNEY and SANDBORN, and Indian Commissioner TAYLOR. Congress will doubtless listen patiently to such suggestions as these experienced officers make, and, when called upon finally to settle this vexed Indian question, give them their respectful consideration. There have been several other commissions, one or more composed of members of Congress, studying this question on the Plains during the Summer, and Congress will probably never be better informed regarding our border troubles, or better able to act decisively in the matter than this Winter. It is to be hoped that the question may be brought up at an early day, in order that it may be properly discussed and intelligently acted upon.

The Rectifiers and the Revenue.

We published yesterday morning a communication signed "A Rectifier," the gist of which is that the rectifiers are in the position not only of innocent but of injured parties, inasmuch as they buy spirits—at less than the tax, it is true but—in the open market, and with a presumption that it is tax-paid. We are assured, on the contrary, that in every case in which rectifying establishments have been seized recently, the proprietors are found to have been large purchasers direct from illicit distillers, and to have paid to them not more than $1 20 to $1 40 per gallon. These purchases, moreover, it is alleged, are sought to be covered up, in some cases, on the books of the rectifiers by fraudulent entries of one description or another; and in others no entries at all are made. Through the vigilance and determination shown in recent cases this corrupt system has been exposed, and it is understood that evidence has been secured on which to bring the guilty to justice. We have no wish to reflect on any class of our fellow-citizens, but if one-half we hear be true, there has been an immense organized system of fraud, by which distillers, rectifiers and bonded warehousemen and shippers have played into one another's hands. This system, thanks to the determination lately shown, is fully uncovered, and the exposures in store will, we trust, clear the way for a thorough reformation both of the law and of the system of administration under it.

Chickens are not Live Stock.

If the question whether fleas were lobsters had come up for decision before a court of law, instead of before Sir JOSEPH BANKS, we should hardly have had a terser decision than Sir JOSEPH is reported by PETER PINDAR to have given, but we might have had the reasons for the decision more fully, if not more satisfactorily set forth. Nor must we say that a court would have refused to pass upon such a question, taking refuge in the maxim "*de minimis non curat lex.*" We do not indeed remember of any case in which an exactly similar question has come before the Court, although it is not long since an English Court was called upon to pass upon the question whether certain sea-side lodgings were rendered untenantable by the presence of certain other vermin as red as a lobster and nearly as agile as a flea, but that was rather a question of fact for a jury, than of construction by a court. In our own Courts it is not long since the question whether cockroaches were a peril of the sea was discussed, and an important question it was, not only in the principle, but in the amount (of dollars as well as cockroaches) involved. Our law columns this morning furnish a decision of a question relating to a higher class of animals, but of a similar nature, viz.: whether chickens are live stock or not.

The question was one of the legacies of the rebellion. In 1863, while it was at its height, the Secretary of War, finding that the rebels were drawing supplies of horses and mules, &c., from the North, by way of Nassau and other similar places, issued an order by which, in order to preserve the "military resources of the country," he prohibited the exportation of "horses, mules and live stock." The Secretary of the Treasury, in aid of that order, issued a circular to the Collectors, directing them to refuse clearances to any vessels with "horses, mules and live stock" on board, and to stop any such articles which were being exported. Some months after this a man in this City, wanting to send a consignment of chickens to Havana, shipped them on an English vessel here, and got an advance on the bills of lading from the agent of the consignees. After the vessel had cleared and was ready to sail, the Custom-house officers, seeing the chickens on board, came to the conclusion that they came within the Secretary's order as being live stock, and they therefore refused to let the vessel go, but compelled her to discharge the chickens, which were given back to the shipper, on his canceling the ship's bill of lading. Thereupon the consignee libeled the vessel on the bills of lading which he held, and the ship set up the action of the Custom-house authorities as a defence.

Judge NELSON, in the United States Circuit Court, holds that the ship is liable, because chickens are not live stock, and the action of the officers was unwarranted. He seems to content himself, like Sir JOSEPH BANKS, with a simple announcement of his decision, referring only to the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury, when his attention was called a few months afterward to the construction which had been put upon his order, informed the Collector that he did not consider that "live stock" embraced chickens. This decision by the present Chief-Justice furnishes authority enough on this point, if any were needed. We doubt not that other authority could have been found. It is not likely that the question will ever come up again, yet similar questions may arise among the Live Stock Insurance Companies. If they should, this case will prove to be a leading one upon the subject.

The Pacific Steamship Company in the Courts.

The war of statement and counter-statement which has waged in anticipation of the election of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which was to have taken place yesterday, has changed its place if not its character, and will be for some time to come, we presume, carried on before the Courts. It was found when the stockholders met yesterday noon that no less than four injunctions had been issued out of as many Courts in reference to the election. One of them, as we understand, forbade any election to be held, while another forbade its postponement, and the others forbade its being held unless certain stock was allowed to be voted upon. The inspectors of election were, naturally enough, in a quandary, having the prospect before them of committing a contempt of Court whatever they did. It was obvious that some sort of compromise must be made, and the deadlock of injunctions resulted in a postponement of the election by agreement of all parties, till Dec. 16. In the intervening time, probably, the battle will be fought out before the Courts, so that the election can be held and the controversy in the Company determined for the present in one way or another.

MINOR TOPICS.

Our Democratic contemporaries are ridiculing in all sorts of ways the doings of the blacks in the Southern Conventions. It must be confessed that there are some features, as reported in the Southern newspapers, that are hardly capable of being regarded with gravity. The negro members have not had the opportunity of studying rules of order any more than constitutional laws; they cannot be expected to know more of political principles than of conventional proprieties, and they are more than likely to overlook the necessities of grammar, logic and rhetoric. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, if some of their actions and utterances are more grotesque than impressive. We ourselves have always been of the opinion that some educational qualification should have been required for membership, at least to the Constitutional Conventions. In that case the constitutions emanating from them would be more likely to command respect and to be respectable.

The project is again renewed of establishing the Pope in Jerusalem if circumstances make it impossible for him to retain his independence in Rome. It would be a very easy thing for the Christian Powers to order away the Moslem, and create His Holiness Prince or King of Jerusalem, with an income sufficient to maintain him in state, and an army sufficient to symbolize his claims to temporal power. The sacred associations of Jerusalem are infinitely beyond those of Rome or any other city on the globe; and the Pope might be permitted, so far as possible, to remove from Rome the Christian treasures which have accumulated during the ages. Another and even grander St. Peter's could be built on the site of Solomon's Temple, and the holy places would become shrines for pilgrims from all parts of the world. All these and a hundred other considerations furnish most excellent grounds why the Papacy might establish its headquarters at Jerusalem. But then there is a difficulty in the fact that both Russia and England would have to be consulted about such an arrangement, and another difficulty in the fact that the Pope solemnly declares that he will never surrender the temporal power he holds in Rome, and which has been maintained since the foundation of the Papacy.

The evidence published in the Virginia papers as to the conspiracy of certain negroes near Lynchburgh to "sweep the whole white race out of existence," is not such as to convince any but those who are determined to believe it. The story of the white woman who claims to have overheard the schemings of the murderous blacks, is incoherent and ridiculous; and as there was nothing whatever to support it, the military authorities very abruptly ordered the dismissal of the case. As the Virginia whites are in great majority over the blacks, they ought to be above such pitiful fears and puerile tales.

We certainly do not see why, in the nature of things, an opera manager in New-York should be more troubled by the strike of his *chorus* than an opera manager in Paris or Florence would be by a similar event. Such an incident would be of small consequence to a Parisian manager. He would have a new supply of choristers in an hour, and nobody would be the worse off for it but the strikers. And in the course of a day he could provide relays of choristers, that would give room for a new strike every week. It seems ridiculous enough that when, in this City, these chaps choose to go upon the rampage, the doors of the opera have to be closed, the audience dismissed, and the season abruptly interfered with. We have an abundance of competent singers among us of both sexes, who could very quickly be made available as opera choristers—if some little pains were taken to utilize the stock of home material. The idea of remaining dependent upon a foreign supply of such unimportant personages is all wrong.

The Berlin organs give assurances that the Prussian Government have labored to maintain the peace during all the complications between Italy and France on the Papal question. Prussia did not desire to get into a quarrel with France on this matter; and though VICTOR EMMANUEL'S Government labored hard to get BISMARCK to express himself or commit himself in favor of the Italian side, the German diplomatist has astutely evaded or postponed anything like definite replies to these advances. We have no doubt that, in a Conference on the Papal Question, Prussia would vote in favor of the incorporation of Rome with the Italian Kingdom; but she will not enter into an active military alliance with Italy until a war is precipitated with France upon a quarrel of her own.

Suggestions have been made in several commercial bodies throughout the country for a convention of delegates from all the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in the United States, with a view to the formation of a National Chamber of Commerce, composed of representatives from the local associations organized in our principal cities. The project is a good one—at least, if wisely managed, the most valuable and important results might be effected by it. There are hundreds of business questions affecting the interests of the chief cities of the country, and affecting the whole country, which might be regulated with mutual assent in such ways as to secure advantages that are now impossible. The mere fact of securing an occasional conference between the commercial leaders and capitalists of the East, West and South would be an excellent thing.

It is very evident now-a-days that men who do not intend to marry should be very cautious what they say or write to women who are determined to marry. In one instance recently, in this vicinity, a case was dismissed in which a man was sued for breach of promise of marriage on the very smallest pretext, and every one in the court room was satisfied that the plaintiff was merely engaged in a desperate attempt to extort money; but this was an exceptional instance. The rule in our courts is that a woman has but to make out the merest show of a promise on the part of her victim, and put in her claim for $5,000 or $50,000, and she is sure to win her case. There is hardly a week but such verdicts are reported, and one or two recent instances have been of a sort calculated to warn simpletons to be guarded in their language. A word unweighed, a phrase liable to misconstruction, or a sentence possessed of more than one meaning, may prove to be a costly affair.

A correspondent thinks that Mr. SEWARD'S reiterated attempts to get a foothold in the West Indies, is part of a scheme for the acquisition of all the West India Islands as a future home for the negroes of our Southern States. The great bulk of the inhabitants of Cuba, St. Domingo, Jamaica and adjacent islands are blacks; and the proximity of these negro countries to our Southern coast would make it an easy thing to bring about the migration or deportation of the two or three millions of negroes located in the States of our Southern seaboard. The tropical climate and luxuriant soil of these sunny isles would suit them exactly, and they would have a great advantage in settling down among people of their own race and nature. At the same time the South would be glad to get rid of a dangerous and antagonistic element, and the fear of "negro supremacy" would pass away from the whole country, or rather from the Democratic Party. We don't believe, however, that Mr. SEWARD ever had any such idea in his territorial negotiations, either in Sitka or St. Thomas.

It is one thing to take the most magnanimous views in reference to the policy to be pursued toward the Southern people, and another to bring forward rebel leaders like MOSBY and BEAUREGARD for ovations in New-York. If MOSBY is "introduced" to the Gold Board or other public place, it is that he may receive plaudits for his conduct as a rebel. It is only his rebel doings that has brought him to notice, or can give him any claim upon popular attention. In no other way whatever, and on no other account, is he deserving of remark. Now, we do not see that it is tolerable that he should be brought forward here and honored for this reason. It looks altogether too much like making treason honorable, and this is what the loyal people of New-York are not prepared for. If these obnoxious rebel leaders have not sense enough to keep from putting themselves up as objects of applause, they should be restrained by their friends.

The Wise-Pollard affray is still discussed in the Southern papers, and some anticipations of further trouble indulged in. Should this be the case, the only proper way to arrange the affair—there being three combatants—would be on Midshipman Easy's plan of a triangular duel. One of the WISES would have to fire at POLLARD, while POLLARD fired at the other WISE, and this other WISE at the first WISE. We do not see how it could be impartially arranged—otherwise.

There is a suggestive coolness in the Chicago telegrams, which for two days have exploited all the details of the "Duffy-Bussy prize-fight." The secrecy with which these brutal sports were once conducted is now no longer required. The ample accommodations offered in Cincinnati to the "highly respectable attendance" which patronized the "McCoole-Jones mill," and the very accommodating disposition of the Police, have rendered precautions less necessary. The Chicago telegrams gave the names even of the seconds, (both of whom publicly exhibited themselves at a well known Chicago hotel,) the day of the fight, and, indeed, everything but the place. A great throng of "roughs" and "sports" from all parts of the country assembled and publicly talked it over for some days. The same spectacle precedes all prize-fights. When the Police do not interfere it is because they do not choose to take the trouble; for on a thousandth part of the clue thus afforded good detectives could trace and foil a concerted burglary. Already two more "grand matches" are arranged—one for the "championship of the heavy weights" and the other for that of the "light weights." One could almost wish for a few hours of "martial law" like that which lately enabled SCHOFIELD'S troops to break up prize-fighting in Virginia. But the billets of the Police ought to be as effectual as the bayonets of the soldiers.

We hope that poor Prince SALM-SALM, who has at last got away from Mexico, will be rewarded in some way by the Austrian Government for his devotion to MAXIMILIAN. Both the Prince and the Princess, his wife, are very well known in this country, especially in military circles. He served in our army in Virginia, and also in the Southwest, until after the close of the war, and his wife (who, we believe, is a Canadian by birth) was as constant a companion to him in the field as she was throughout his Mexican adventures. We hope that FRANCIS JOSEPH may find a place for Prince SALM-SALM in the Austrian army.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

THE ASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

Some members are to-night talking about a caucus to-morrow night, but as it is a foregone conclusion that the House will adjourn to-morrow until Monday next, and that but little business can be initiated this session, there does not seem to be any occasion for one. Some members, however, are anxious to forestall the action of the House on impeachment. The arrivals of members by evening trains insure a quorum in both Houses to-morrow. Among the Senators who arrived to-day were Morgan, of New-York; Cattell and Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey; Grimes, of Iowa; Wilson, of Massachusetts; Morton, of Indiana; Stewart, of Nevada; Howard, of Michigan, and Patterson, of New-Hampshire. Among the Representatives are Garfield, Eckley, Bundy and Ashley, of Ohio; McCarthy, Fields, Barnes, Brooks, Robinson and Morrissey, of New-York; Myers, O'Neill and Randall, of Pennsylvania; Benton, of New-Hampshire; Starkweather and Hotchkiss, of Connecticut; Dawes, of Massachusetts; Woodbridge, Smith and Poland, of Vermont; Lynch and Perham, of Maine; Hunter, of Indiana; Allison, of Iowa; Windom, of Minnesota; Brownwell, of Illinois; Blair and Upson, of Michigan, and Maynard, of Tennessee.

Mr. STEVENS announced his intention to-day of being present at the House to-morrow at all hazards. There was a private conference of impeachment men at his rooms this evening, the result of which has not transpired.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE REPORTS ON IMPEACHMENT.

The Judiciary Committee had a full meeting to-day, and considered the reports on the impeachment question. They resolved that their proceedings should not be disclosed, and their conclusions are therefore not known, but it is understood that there has been no change in the vote as recorded in June last. The Committee find it impossible to have their reports ready to submit to-morrow, as until to-day there has been no opportunity for the majority, who are opposed to impeachment, to consult on the report, as drawn up by WILSON; consequently they will, to-morrow, ask the House for delay until Monday next.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

District-Attorney CHANDLER, of Virginia, who is still here, says that JEFFERSON DAVIS is expected to reach Richmond to-morrow night, and that he (CHANDLER, knows of no reason why the trial cannot proceed next week.

GEN. GRANT'S REPORTS.

Gen. GRANT was literally overwhelmed with callers at the War Department to-day. His reports as Secretary of War *ad interim* and General-in-Chief have been completed and submitted some days, and they are the first of the Department reports ready for the President. Among the visitors to-day were Senator WILSON, Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky; Representatives WASHBURNE, of Illinois; CULLOM, CLARKE, MORGAN and VAN TRUMP.

GEN. HOWARD AND GEN. GREGORY.

Brevet Major-Gen. GREGORY, the only volunteer general officer in the service beside Gen. HOWARD, was to-day honorably mustered out of the service. He has been latterly Sub-Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Maryland and West Virginia. An order mustering out Gen. HOWARD from his volunteer rank as Major-General will shortly be issued from the War Department. This will leave him with his lineal rank of Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, with the brevet of Major-General, and he will be assigned to duty according to his brevet rank. This will leave him in his position as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The National Republican Executive Committee will meet in this city on the 11th of December to choose the time and place of holding the next National Convention. There is considerable canvassing between Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, as it seems to be generally conceded that it will be held in the West.

LOSSES AT THE TREASURY.

The paragraph stating that the Retrenchment Committee had called upon Gen. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, for a report of all the losses in his bureau, is so worded as to convey the idea that there have been losses there. Since Gen. SPINNER has been in charge, several billions of money have passed through his office without the loss of a single dollar.

"GEN. GRANT'S PERSONAL FRIEND."

It has transpired that MONTGOMERY BLAIR has written a letter to REVERDY JOHNSON denying that he ever held any such conversation with Gen. GRANT as that attributed to him under the title of "Grant's personal friend" by the correspondent of a Boston paper. He repudiates the whole thing.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

THE COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Speaker COLFAX has not yet formed the Standing Committees, further than the few already appointed, nor has he intimated to any one what will be his course in the premises. There seems to be more difficulty now than formerly in arranging them.

RETURN OF COMMISSIONER TAYLOR.

Acting Commissioner MIX, of the Indian Bureau, this morning received a dispatch from Commissioner TAYLOR, dated North Platte Station, 19th inst., stating that he was on his way to Washington, and would probably be here by the 1st of December.

TOBACCO AND WHISKY FRAUDS.

Information has been received here that the Sub-Committee on Retrenchment, consisting of Representatives VAN WYCK, RANDALL, and WALKER, are of the opinion, from their elaborate examination at New-York of the violations of the law in relation to tobacco and whisky, that the system for cheating and fraud is far more effective and perfect than that for collecting the tax on those articles. One of the Committee, in a private letter, says:

"It appears from the investigation that the effect of the increase of the tax on whisky has been to augment the number of distilleries tenfold, and that not one-fifth of the whisky manufactured pays tax. In fact 'there is no legitimate business in the distillation of whisky. Nearly all the honest men have been forced to leave the business in New-York and Brooklyn. Every attempt on the part of the Government to enforce the law sharpens the ingenuity of men to defeat it. The only remedy is a reduction of the tax, and this should be collected at the still, taxing the still on its capacity.'"

AFFAIRS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The returns received at the General Land Office from St. Cloud, Minn., show a disposal of 64,2[illegible] acres of the public lands at the local office at that place during the month of October. The Commissioner transmitted to the Register of the Land Office at East Saginaw, Mich., for delivery to the patentees, 114 patents or deeds, founded on locations with military land warrants, under the act of March 3, 1855.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just issued the necessary instructions to the proper land officers to cause to be respected the Indian Reservation ordered by the President on the 16th inst., in townships 32 and 33, North 6, range 4, West 6th principal meridian, on the Nebraska and Missouri rivers, in the State of Nebraska. These lands adjoin the Santee Sioux Indian Reservation, for the benefit of said Indians. The President at the same time directed that the fractional township 32, North range to West, now a portion of the Santee Sioux Reservation, be restored to market.

The French Theatre.

M'lle. TOSTEE reappeared last night as the "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein" before one of the largest and most *distingué* audiences ever seen within its walls. Every seat was occupied, while the aisles were crowded with those who were willing to stand throughout the performance. Many persons left the theatre, unable to find room even to see the stage. The entire performance was satisfactory, delighting everybody. It will be repeated this and to-morrow evening.

WEST INDIES.

The Cholera in Havana—Rise, Progress and Disappearance—Death of Ex-Minister Marin and of Mr. Aldama—Full Particulars of the Hurricane at Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Tortola, Visques and Martinique—Horrible Loss of Life.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1867.

The ominous word of cholera has already lost its panic-creating effect, and people begin to wonder and ask each other whether there has really been a single death caused by that fell disease. Until Wednesday evening the entire population was fearfully excited, hundreds of cases and as many deaths were reported, anxious and frightened parents betook themselves and removed their offspring to places of comparative safety, and for a time it seemed as if the reign of terror had commenced.

Still the report of cholera was not altogether without foundation, but I may positively assert, that excepting the negroes who were poisoned at Casa Blanca by eating putrid meat, not a dozen persons have died either from cholera or cholerine.

At length, on Wednesday evening, a rumor was started that this cholera scare was only gotten up by the members of the City Council, with the civil Government at their head, to cover the large deficiency in the Treasury, gain time, and perhaps levy a forced tax or claim on them in advance, *à la* Mexico. This may or may not be true, but for the sake of humanity and the reputation of those concerned, I hope and personally believe that is not. The report soon gained credit and spread like wildfire among a population only too prone to attribute everything low to the officers of the Crown. But the great object was obtained; the report killed the cholera, and from Wednesday evening until Thursday at mid-day the number of daily cases had dwindled down from five hundred to none at all. This, I presume, will suppress the dread of cholera for the present.

GEN. LERSUNDI,

the new Captain-General, is expected in about six weeks, the Spanish man-of-war *Francisco de Asis* having left for Porto Rico with the ostensible object of assisting the Balboa, but in reality to receive him. His arrival is anxiously expected, and important changes in the administration of affairs are looked for.

DEATH OF AN EX-MINISTER OF MAXIMILIAN.

D. TEOPHILO MARIN, one of the Ministers of MAXIMILIAN, died at Marianas, near this city, on Sunday last. He was on his way to Europe when death overtook him. Another well-known gentleman, D. MIGUEL ALDAMA, the wealthiest man in Havana, has also died. He enjoyed a very high reputation as a man of letters and was noted for his charity.

THE HURRICANE AT PORTO RICO.

The hurricane at Porto Rico was much more destructive than it was at first supposed; fifty towns are known to have suffered more or less, and it is feared that the remaining sixteen, when heard from, will only swell the list of horrors. At Cidra ninety-six houses were destroyed and four persons killed. At Loiza twenty-seven houses were destroyed. At Aguasbuenas, all the buildings were destroyed and seven persons were killed. At Rio Grande, eleven persons were killed, forty houses blown down, nearly all the cattle killed and the crops entirely ruined. At Corozal, forty-five houses were overthrown. Fajardo was entirely destroyed and thirteen persons were killed. The plantations in the vicinity have lost everything, cattle, farming implements, crops, &c.

At Tabucos the hurricane was of but short duration but the damage was immense. Forty-six families are homeless and have lost everything. At Piedras there are seventeen houses in ruins. Two fires occurred there, but they were speedily extinguished. At Patillas many houses were destroyed and two persons were killed. At Ceiba seventy-seven houses and the church were destroyed. Maunabo is a heap of ruins and the crops are all destroyed. At Humacao all the houses including the church, government house, military barracks and warehouses are in ruins. On the plantations the crops as well as the sugar-houses are destroyed. In the harbor the schooner *Isabel II.* was sunk and seven of her crew perished; these and one person in the town were the only ones to perish. A Te Deum was sung on the 31st. The Spanish war steamer *Vasco Nuñez de Balboa* which was at St. Thomas during the hurricane, and fortunately escaped, though not without suffering much damage, arrived here on Wednesday *via* Porto Rico, bringing as passengers DON PEDRO RESANO, who comes commissioned by the Captain-General of Porto Rico to represent to the authorities here the lamentable position of affairs, and ask pecuniary assistance from the Cubans. Before leaving he had visited a greater portion of the island, and states that there are over 3,600 families rendered entirely destitute and depending for the present on charity. Over 200 persons have lost their lives. The sugar and coffee crops are entirely destroyed, and not only are the sugar and coffee factories in ruins, but in many cases the machinery, steam engines, &c., are completely lost. Subscriptions had been opened in all parts of the island, and thus far the results had been very satisfactory. In Porto Rico, $2,315 were subscribed the first day. There had been a meeting of the authorities, and it had been proposed to furnish farmers with seed for corn and potatoes free of charge; to do away with duties for six months on beef, flour, codfish, rice and corn meal, and also that one year be given to the owners of plantations wherein to pay taxes now due. A proposition was also made to admit American flour duty free for two months. The Captain-General has all these matters under consideration, and was to act upon them at an early day. Directly after the arrival of the Señor RESANO the Captain-General called a meeting of the different editors of this city and informed them of the mission of that gentleman and its object, requesting them to use the influence of their respective journals in its furtherance, authorizing them to receive subscriptions. The subscription lists were at once prepared, and the Director of the *Dario de la Marina* subscribed, in the name of that journal, $100. Commissions will be appointed to call at the houses of the citizens, and the governors of the different towns have been instructed to do the same.

ST. THOMAS.

The loss of life was much greater here than was at first supposed. One thousand is the number now announced, but as 763 have already been washed ashore by the waves, my impression is that the total will greatly exceed that number. It was found impossible to give burial to all, therefore, huge fires have been built, and many of the bodies are being burned to prevent putrefaction. Of the eight steamers lost, six belonged to the Royal Mail Steamship Company. The loss of the company is estimated at $12,000,000. During the hurricane two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt at St. Thomas. Some of the edifices show the effects of it.

All the streets are more or less obstructed by the *debris* of the houses, trees, &c., that were leveled to the ground by the force of the tornado; not a house in the town but what has paid tribute to its violence; houses that any one would have supposed able to withstand any weather were demolished as if they were built of cards. Pillars of solid masonry, 27 inches square, were prostrated by the wind, and in some cases entire houses were lifted from their foundations, and carried a considerable distance.

In the Cerro Francés the destruction was terrible. The district called Guiriqui is a mountain of ruins. The house of Señor MORON, which is of iron, and built very substantially, was one of those which suffered most; the roof was carried off, and the wrought iron pillars supporting the gallery were bent. These pillars had been manufactured expressly of wrought iron. Of the barracks nothing remains but the ruins, and the Governor's Garden has disappeared. The hotels are all destroyed, and the gasworks suffered severely. In fact, it would be an endless task to attempt giving all the details pertaining to the calamity. The markets are almost entirely bare of provisions, vegetables and fruits, and prices have risen frightfully. Thousands wander about the streets, without homes, clothing or means of subsistence. Those houses which escaped total destruction have been thrown open by their owners or occupants for the accommodation of the sufferers, and are filled to repletion, though not one-quarter of the destitute are provided for. Every effort is being made by the authorities, and it is hoped that in a few days none will be without shelter.

VIEGNES.

The Island of Viegnes did not escape; all the vessels in the harbor were either driven ashore or sunk, and houses were blown down or unroofed. The garrison, aided by the citizens and crews of the vessels, gave what assistance they could to the drowning and persons whose houses had been destroyed, and the Governor and his Secretary yielded up their residences as a refuge for the sufferers. To add to the consternation a fire broke out while the hurricane was at its height, and at one time assumed fearful proportions. It was, however, finally subdued.

TORTOLA.

The island of Tortola suffered severely; not a house remains, trees torn up by the roots and crops destroyed. Later advices state that it has been visited by an earthquake, and that it is completely submerged. If this be true, the loss of life must have been awful. The island has 10,000 inhabitants.

MARTINIQUE.

On the night of the 7th this island was visited by a hurricane, which, although not so violent as that which prevailed at St. Thomas and Porto Rico, yet did considerable damage. At Fort de France the ship *La Melaine* and the steamer *Le René* were driven ashore, and five smaller crafts were totally lost. At St. Pierre the French brig *Céfiro*, schooners *Anemona*, *Rubis* and *Dart*, were driven ashore, and several lighters and small boats were smashed to pieces. No lives were lost in either place. QUASIMODO.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Hostility to Foreigners—Outrages by the Natives—Commercial Failures—Foreign Intercourse with Jeddo Doubtful—Movements of United States Vessels—Financial News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

The China mail steamer brings Shanghae (China) dates to the 17th of October.

The news from Teutsin represents that the junkmen (the native seamen) at the mouth of the Peiho River, have recently shown great hostility to all the foreigners in that neighborhood. The English Admiral, KUPPEL, had been fired into lately while on board Her Majesty's gunboat *Dove*. The American steamer *Wachusett* had also been attacked. Serious trouble was anticipated. The Chief of the Nieufe had, as usual, escaped. It is believed that the Imperial troops will, this Winter, form a junction with the Mahomedan rebels, and threaten Pekin. At Tse-Kiang, the American, English and French Consuls have forced the Chinese officials to rebuild the country house torn down by a mob nine miles from that port. An English and a French gunboat were sent for, the lives of foreigners having been threatened. There is no American gunboat in the neighborhood. The only one available—the *Ashuelot*, a double-ender, having been ordered by Admiral BELL to go to Tie-et-sing. An American named ROSE, one of the heroes of Gettysburg, had been assaulted by ruffians at Tse-Kiang. The United States Consul at that place had requested United States Minister BURLINGAME to have the Chinese officials removed for violating the terms of the treaty.

A large bed of the best quality of bituminous coal has been discovered between Chinkiang and Nankin, three miles from the Yang-tse Kiang River. The English Consul, Mr. WORKHAM, will endeavor to persuade the Chinese officials to allow foreigners to work the mine.

An impressive Masonic service was held on the occasion of the dedication of a new Masonic temple in Shanghae. It cost six hundred thousand Mexican dollars.

There was a torchlight procession, in which an American fire engine, the first ever used in China, was a feature. Advices from Hong Kong represent that another fearful cyclone had occurred.

The United States storeship *Supply* was saved in a novel manner by Capt. CONWAY. The ship had parted both anchors, and must have gone ashore and become a total wreck, when Capt. CONWAY had four heavy guns lashed together and launched overboard.

At Shanghae the Fall season has been sickly. Many persons had died suddenly, and among them the wife of the British Consul.

Commercial failures continue. The leading houses are closing up, also the French establishments at the outposts. Every one is contracting. The same panic exists among the Chinese. Out of 116 native banks, forty-one have failed within twelve months. The imports for 1866 show an increase of 9,000,000 of taels. The exports for the same period decreased 4,000,000 taels.

Exchange on London at sight, 5s. 11½d.; for taels four months' sight, 6s. 11½d.; Credits, four months, 6s. 2½d.; Par Credits, four months' sight, 7@8¾ ₩ tael.

Gray Shirtings, per piece, taels, $2 33@$2 50; White, $2 35@$2 85.

American Drills, 40 yards, $4 24@$4 30.

The following vessels are on the berth for New-York: American barks *Fair Leader* and *Burnside*, and British bark *Solerna*. There are six ships on the berth for London.

JAPAN.

The steamer *Great Republic*, of the China Mail Line, has arrived. She brings 290 passengers, and 2,000 tons of cargo for San Francisco, New-York and Europe.

Her dates are Hong Kong, Oct. 15, and Yokohoma, 25th. Since the departure of the mail steamer *Colorado* from Yokohoma nothing of interest had transpired. There was but a small amount of business being done, the condition of the weather preventing arrivals.

The bad weather had a detrimental effect upon trade generally. Neither silks nor teas were coming down in any great quantities. Money was scarce, and the import trade suffered proportionately.

The ratifications of the Belgian Treaty were exchanged at Yeddo on the 10th of October. There is no change in the situation of the difficulty arising from the Nagasaki murder.

From all the information received, it appears that Yeddo is to be opened rather upon paper than practically. An immense hotel is being built by the Government for the use of foreigners. It is questionable whether anything more will be done in the way of opening that city to foreign intercourse.

At Osaka about ten acres of land have been set apart for the use of foreigners, but it is at a long distance from the business centre and surrounded by water.

The mysterious movements of the rulers of the country have given birth to rumors of an unsatisfactory nature.

A Manilla letter of Oct. 7 says the weather has been bad for shipping. For three days that place was under water. A disastrous inundation had occurred in the northern province of the island.

Reports from Hocos state that three villages have entirely disappeared, and several hundred lives lost. The same letter says: "The *Sardinia* being for New-York, but back in distress, having suffered heavy damage. The *Stuart Wartley* was wrecked during a gale on North Danger Shoal, and fears were entertained for the safety of the *Annie Langton* and *Fort Regent*, both last seen in dangerous positions. The total wreck of a British bark on the coast is reported. Accounts of further disasters are daily arriving. The steamer *European*, with the mail of Aug. 10, from Hong Kong, was overdue, and it was feared she was lost.

Advices from Shanghae of Oct. 17 gives the position of the vessels belonging to the United States Asiatic Squadron in China and Japan waters. The *Hartford* is *en route* for Japan. The *Unadilla* and *Aroostook* are bound to Shanghae. The *Supply* is at Hong Kong, the *Monocacy* at Wampoa. The *Ashuelot* is at Shanghae. She is intended to be employed by the United States Minister, Mr. BURLINGAME, for visiting the eastern ports of China during this Winter. The *Shenandoah* is at Yokohama. The *Wachusett* has been heard from at Singapore.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Minority Report of the Committee on Cities—Powers and Duties of the Legislature.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The desired quorum made its appearance yesterday and the Convention has held to-day two busy and interesting sessions. The article considered has been that defining the powers and duties of the Legislature. It aims to diminish the labors and temptations of the Legislature by forbidding all special legislation wherever possible.

A lively debate arose upon the question of including city railroad grants among the matters to be legislated by general laws only. The discussion was as spirited as in the Assembly when City railroad bills are under consideration. It was finally resolved that the amended Constitution should prohibit any future city railroads without the consent of the city authorities.

A proposition by Col. DUGANNE that the Legislature should be allowed to pass no license or excise laws except such as were general throughout the State, occasioned much excitement. The motion was aimed at the Metropolitan Excise Law, and the champions of temperance and those of free liquor plunged into a debate which lasted all the evening, and was not concluded at the adjournment.

A vote on the question will be reached to-morrow, and the report on the organization of the Judiciary will then be taken up.

To the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The Constitutional Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning.

MINORITY REPORT ON CITIES.

Mr. OPDYKE, from the Committee on Cities, made the minority report, which is signed by Messrs. OPDYKE, HAND and FULLERTON.

It provides that the Mayors of cities may be removed by the Governor "for cause," in all cities except New-York and Brooklyn; that the legislative powers are to be vested in a Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen in New-York and Brooklyn; that this Board is to be chosen by such electors as shall have paid individually during the year preceding the election a tax on property officially valued at not less than $1,000; that the Board of Aldermen is to consist of eleven members, five to go out of office in one year, and six in two years; that the Board of Assistant Aldermen is to consist of twenty-one members to be chosen annually; the Comptroller or chief financial officer of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn shall be chosen by the same class of electors that choose Boards of Aldermen in said cities, their term of office to be three years; all executive officers are to be appointed by the Mayor, and removed by him at pleasure, and all officers charged with the administration of departments may at any time be removed by the consent of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen; the Mayor and Board of Aldermen shall appoint Justices of the Peace, Police Justices and all Justices of inferior courts, not of record, their term of office to be four years, but subject to removal for cause; the State, for the purposes of State Government, shall be divided into towns, cities and villages, as heretofore, and no other local divisions or districts shall be made except for sanitary and police purposes; the right to provide for the preservation of the public health, and to appoint and control the Police force of the State shall remain with the State Legislature, and in the exercise of these rights the Legislature may adopt whatever territorial divisions or local districts it may deem most conducive to the public good; the New-York Board of Supervisors is abolished, and its powers and duties conferred upon the Board of Aldermen; the Mayor, financial officer and majority of the Board of Aldermen of every city shall determine the amount of annual tax to be raised, and no money shall be raised, either by tax or loan, not previously provided by law, and the credit, money or property of cities shall not in any manner be given, loaned to, or in aid of any individual, association or corporation; cities shall hold only such property as may be necessary for their government and for public parks, but all markets held by private owners shall be subject to regulation by City ordinances, and all wharves, piers and slips shall be held subject to such regulations as the laws of the State may prescribe; all City elections are to be held on the second Tuesday of April, and the official year shall commence on the first day of May; as soon as practicable after the adoption of this Constitution, the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to codify the laws relative to cities, and report proceedings to the Legislature; this article to go into effect on the second Tuesday of April, 1869.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the powers and duties of the Legislature.

The following sections were adopted:

No office shall be created for weighing, gauging, culling, or inspecting any merchandise, manufactures, produce, or commodity whatever. But nothing in this section contained shall affect any office created for the purpose of protecting the public health or the interests of the State in its property, revenue, tolls, or weights and measures, or shall prevent the creation of any offices for such purposes hereafter.

The Legislature shall provide for the publication of all statute laws and of such judicial decisions as it may deem expedient; and all laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person.

No law shall embrace more than one subject, and the matters necessarily connected therewith, which subject shall be expressed in the title.

But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in its title, such act shall be void only to so much therein as shall not be so expressed.

A lengthy debate was had on the proposition to sell the city and village railroad franchises to the bidder proposing to operate the same at the lowest fare, but without coming to a vote on the section, a recess was taken till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The President presented a communication from Comptroller HILLHOUSE, transmitting the correspondence between himself and the Attorney-General, which has been heretofore published, and stating in consequence of the decision of the law officer of the State, he does not feel willing to draw warrants on the Trusury for the payment of the expenses of the Convention without further legislative action. The Comptroller says:

Desirous, however, of doing everything in my power to facilitate the completion of the important work in which the Convention is engaged, I have ascertained, as will be seen from the inclosed correspondence with E. P. PRENTICE, Esq., President, &c., that the Commercial Bank of this city, if the Convention thinks it proper to accept the offer, by resolution or otherwise, and will, on its own responsibility, pay the usual certificate of service issued to members and officers, and signed by the President, relying on the Legislature to provide for the payment of the amount thus advanced with interest. Hoping that this disposition of the subject will be approved by the Convention, I am,

Very respectfully yours,
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.

The following is the correspondence referred to between the Comptroller and the President of the Commercial Bank:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Nov. 13.

Ezra P. Prentice, Esq., President, &c.:

DEAR SIR: The time fixed in the act of the Legislature of this State for a submission of the Constitution to the popular vote having expired. I am advised by the Attorney-General that I cannot legally continue to pay the per diem of the members and officers, and other expenses of the Convention. Wishing to do everything in my power to facilitate the completion of the important work in which the Convention is engaged, I write to ask if your institution will not pay the officers and members on the presentation of the usual certificate of service signed by the President, relying upon the Legislature soon to convene to sanction such payment when the proper warrant can be drawn on the Treasury. I shall recommend such action in my report, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that the necessary authority will be granted. Very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK,
ALBANY, Nov. 13, 1867.

Hon. Thomas Hillhouse, Comptroller:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication of this date asking this bank to advance such sums as may be necessary to meet the expenses of the Constitutional Convention now in session, in anticipation of Legislative appropriation, I have to reply that I am instructed by the Finance Committee to make such advances on interest in the confident assurance that such legislation will not be wanting. Yours respectfully,

J. MARTIN, Cashier.

Mr. ALVORD moved that the proposition of the Bank be accepted.

Mr. WEED opposed the motion. He did not believe in going a begging for our pay, or paying a bank interest on State money deposited with the bank.

Mr. ALVORD's motion was adopted and the proposition of the Bank accepted.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature.

The section relating to Street Railroads was amended as follows:

No street railroad shall hereafter be constructed within any of the cities or incorporated villages of this State until the consent of the local authorities of such village or city shall be first obtained for that purpose, and also the consent of the owners of at least one-half in value of the property, as fixed by the assessment roll of the previous year, on the line or that portion of the street through or over which the same shall be constructed, be previously had, and obtained for that purpose, or in case the consent of such property owners be not obtained, then with the consent of the General Terms of the Supreme Court of the District in which the road shall be located to be first obtained; such consent to be obtained and authenticated in such manner, and the Legislature shall by general law, for that purpose provide that the franchise allowing such railroad to be operated, where the same shall be wholly or principally operated within the limits of any city or incorporated village, shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder after three months' public notice, describing the route of such railroad, in the State papers, and in such newspapers in the city or village where said railroad shall be located as the Legislature may direct.

The section prohibiting the Legislature from passing local or special laws in certain cases was taken up.

Mr. DUGANNE moved that no local or special law shall be passed regulating or prohibiting the sale or use of any article of food or of highwines and malt liquors.

Mr. VEEDER moved to amend that no local or special law shall be passed regulating or prohibiting the sale of wines, liquors ales and beer.

Without coming to a vote on any of these amendments, the Convention adjourned.

Death of Fitz-Greene Halleck.

The brief announcement is made that FITZ-GREENE HALLECK, the poet, died in Guilford, Conn., on Tuesday night last, at the age of seventy-two years. The place at which his death occurred was his native town, but the entire active portion of his life, from 1818 to 1849, was spent in New-York, where he was first employed in the mercantile house of JACOB BARKER, subsequently entering the service of JOHN JACOB ASTOR. By the latter he was named as one of the original trustees of the Astor Library. He began to write verses in his boyhood, and his longest poem, "Fanny," was written in 1819. In 1827 a volume of his poems was published, which included "Marco Bozzaris," a poem widely known and universally admired as one of the finest martial poems in the language. He has not been a prolific writer, and his reputation rests mainly upon the results of his earlier efforts, but these include some which any American poet might be pleased to acknowledge as his own. In private life he was highly esteemed, and his pleasant conversation and cordial manner won for him the warm friendship of all with whom he was associated.

The Academy of Medicine.

A regular meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held last evening in the little chapel of the New-York University building. Dr. BUCKLEY, Vice-President, called the members to order in the absence of the President, Dr. POST. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved the regular course of business was suspended, in order to allow Dr. QUIMBY, of Jersey City, to illustrate a new course of treatment in the cure of club feet in infants by the use of adhesive straps soon after birth, in order to draw the members to the proper position, and obviating the use of steel splints or the severance of a tendon. He exhibited two patients in an advanced stage of the process, as well as a cast of the feet of the youngest one. Dr. QUIMBY also brought to the notice of the Academy a case of disarticulation of the clavicle, in which he had introduced a similar use of the adhesive strap round the shoulder and elbow in order to sustain the bone in its proper position.

Dr. GARRISH commented upon the treatment for club feet, and stated that he had used a similar method with much success, and could indorse the theory as a correct and most important one.

On motion the thanks of the Academy were tendered Dr. QUIMBY for presenting these cases.

The death of Dr. WASHINGTON HOOKER, Professor of Medical Theory and Practice at Yale College, was announced in a communication, and a series of resolutions of condolence and sorrow were read and adopted by the Academy.

The Recording Secretary alluded to the fact that a resolution had been adopted in the Constitutional Convention, empowering the appointment of a Commission, consisting of three Homeopathic and the same number of Allopathists, to issue regular licenses and diplomas to practicing physicians of both theories. He concluded that the movement had been originated by the Homeopathists in order to secure official recognition, and he wished to know if the Academy thought it a proper thing to act upon.

A member considered the whole beneath the notice of the Academy, as it was only intended to make Homeopathic practice respectable, with which sentiment the whole subject was incontinently dropped.

Dr. RIBBINS referred to an old motion pending that the quorum of the Council be reduced from eight members to five. This drew forth several energetic remonstrances, and the motion was suffered to lie on the table.

Dr. WILLIAM F. HOLCOMB rose and stated that he had not attended the meetings of the Academy for some years, not from any ill feeling toward the Society or the members. He had paid all dues, and considered himself an honorable member in good standing. In July last he was about going to Europe, and asked the commission of delegate to the Medical Convention in Paris. He had been refused on the ground that several of the members had ill-feelings toward him, as he had been informed, because he had consulted with Homeopathic physicians. He wished the matter to be adjusted now, and was free to confess that since he had abandoned general practice, for the special treatment of the eye and ear, he had often consulted with Homeopathists and should do so again.

Considerable confusion here ensued and a lively discussion upon the admissibility of the debate was indulged in. The chair finally decided that the matter must be brought before the Committee on Ethics, and all further discussion was ruled out, although it was with difficulty suppressed. Dr. HOLCOMB attempted to continue his remarks, but was snubbed, and handed the by-laws for all information requested by him. A hasty motion to adjourn then prevailed and the Society broke up in some disorder. The subject proved a complete bomb-shell in the camp.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Tammany Judiciary Convention for the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards met last evening and nominated THADDEUS LANE for Civil Justice.

The Tammany Aldermanic Convention of the Eighth District adjourned, without making a nomination, to Saturday evening next.

The Mozart Aldermanic Convention of the Twelfth District last evening nominated FREDERICK REPPER for Alderman of that District.

Radical Republican Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Radical Republican General Committee met at their headquarters last evening.

The various Ward Committees were requested to call meetings and make arrangements for the grand ratification meeting on Saturday week.

Hon. WM. A. DARLING appeared and spoke at some length, expressing the opinion that his election to the Mayoralty could be accomplished by a vigorous effort.

Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER denied, as it had been insinuated, that Mr. DARLING's nomination was made in the interest of FERNANDO WOOD, or that there had been any coalition, or any bargain or sale, or any secret understanding with any party. The nomination he declared was a *bona fide* one.

The Committee shortly afterward adjourned.

CENTRAL GRANT CLUB OF JERSEY CITY.—A largely attended mass meeting was held last evening at the Catholic Institute, Jersey City, for the purpose of forming a Central Grant Club. ALBERT S. CLARKE was chosen Chairman, and LEROY SCHEMERHORN was appointed Secretary. The Chairman, in a few pertinent remarks, stated the object of the meeting. Major Z. K. PANGBORN offered for the consideration of the meeting a series of resolutions appropriate to the object of the meeting, which was unanimously adopted.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SOCIAL CHURCH GATHERING.—The members of the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, and a host of their goods friends enjoyed a sociable gathering and "tea-meeting" last evening in the Lecture Room. The Committee, consisting of Mrs. F. BROWN, J. B. CRAWFORD, JORDAN, GIBLETT and CLUSMAN and Miss M. OATMAN, evidently did all they could to render the occasion a success, and this they fully accomplished. After the "subtantials" upon the well-laden tables had been disposed of the company retired to the main audience room, where happy speeches were made by Revs. F. BROWN and WM. MCALISTER, and Mr. J. H. OCKERSHAUSEN. Solos were finely rendered by Mrs. MCALISTER and Mr. W. H. HARDEN, with Prof. J. A. HOLDEN at the organ. The proceeds inure to the benefit of the Sabbath School.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. Burnside, of Rhode Island; Hon. Oliver Ames, of North Easton; Hon. L. Pruyn, of Albany, and Hon. A. Wing, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. J. Herron Foster, of Pittsburgh; Hon. R. R. Sloane, of Ohio; Hon. J. Miller, of Hudson; Hon. C. Cook, of Baltimore; Hon. James Craig, of Missouri, and Hon. J. Lynch, of Maine, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Lieut R. B. Needham, of the Royal Navy, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Mark Twain, the Humorist is, at the Westminster Hotel. Gen. A. L. Page, of U. S. Army; Hon. E. O. Graves, of Washington, and Hon. D. C. Forney, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. H. L. Robinson, of Binghamton, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Hon. J. B. Alley, of Massachusetts, and Hon. E. C. Litchfield, of Cazenovia, are at the Astor House.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTIETH-STREET.—At 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the unoccupied building Nos. 358 and 360 West Thirtieth-street. The prompt arrival of the Fire Department limited the damage to $2,000. An investigation showed that workmen had been engaged in repairing the building during the day, (the family being in the country,) and that they departed in the evening leaving a large fire in the heater for the purpose of drying the house. A detect in the heater itself was the cause of the fire.

To Physicians.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU. The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement by liquor obtained from Juniper Berries, containing very little sugar, a small proportion of spirit, and more palatable than any now in use. The active properties are by this mode extracted.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists generally, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this its active principle,) leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates, the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exists. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation.

With a feeling of confidence, I am, very respectfully,

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist and Druggist of 16 years' experience in Philadelphia, and now located at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug-store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, 9th and Brown sts., Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness arising from indiscretion. The exhausted powers of nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, wakefulness, horror of disease, or forebodings of evil; in fact, universal lassitude, prostration and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

The Constitution, once affected with *Organic Weakness*, requires the aid of Medicine to *strengthen and invigorate the system*, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

in affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus; and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence in, or the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH

will radically exterminate from the system Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, *little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure;* completely superseding those *unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury* in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

in all diseases of these organs, whether existing in "*Male*" or "*Female,*" *from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.* It is pleasant to taste the odor, "*immediate*" *in action*, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Bark or Iron*.

Those suffering from *Broken down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once.*

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect *his Bodily Health, Mental Powers, and Happiness.*

All the above diseases require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Price, $1 25 per bottle, or six for $6 50, delivered to any address.

Principal depot, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway,—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

Voluptuaries in Perfume, your Desire is gratified.—The "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS" of PHALON & SON is the most exquisite extract ever distilled from the petals of a flower. As its material, the Cereus Grandiflora, is the most flagrant floral product of the Western Hemisphere, so this new odor is peerless among perfumes.

Public speakers and singers will find "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaption to affections which disturb the organs of speech. For coughs and colds the Troches are effectual.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 131 Water-st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Ball, Black & Co.

Call the attention of their friends to their elegant and varied assortment of SILVER PLATED WARE, manufactured expressly for them by the MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY. These goods are not simply useful and durable, but elegant in style and design.

Beautiful Hair.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., 1 123 Broadway, New-York.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Dr. S. A. Chevalier's Beautifier and PRESERVER, a vegetable and botanical cream, for improving the complexion and skin. Prepared only and solely by the world-renowned chemist, SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. Sold by all druggists.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Genin's Hats and Furs.

Hats for Misses, Boys and Infants. Ladies' and Children's Furs of every description. Sleigh Robes. Fur Gloves, Fur Caps and Fur Trimmings, all at reasonable prices. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Another Grand Triumph.

The FLORENCE was awarded the First Prize for family sewing-machines at the American Institute Fair, 1867, just closed.

FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mettam's Galvano-Electro
METALLIC INSOLES
CURE RHEUMATISM, COLD FEET, &c.
LORIN BROOKS & SONS, 434 Broadway, New-York.

Medical Electricity.

The afflicted of mind and body can find relief through Dr. CHAMBERLIN'S Electrical Agencies, No. 7 West 14th-st. Circulars forwarded.

A. A.—Meteoric Showers have created a great sensation throughout the world, but the latest discovery is a COW-MILKER in the milky way. This wonderful invention, which is a complete success, is freely shown to all who call. HYDRAULIC COW-MILKING MACHINE CO., No. 208 Broadway.

Brownlee's One Disease External Remedy will cure spinal derangements, nervous rheumatism, paralytic limbs, neuralgia; one bottle will cure fifty cases when in the face. For sale (only) by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway.—LAROCHE & CO.'S Paris Wedding Notes and Cards, just received.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The attention of ladies desirous of viewing the most elaborate
LACE CURTAINS
ever manufactured (for designs see *Godey's Lady's Book* for November) is invited to an importation just received by Mr. I. E. WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway. For beauty, elegance and comparative cheapness these embroideries are unsurpassed.

MARRIED.

GARSIA—BACHEM.—On Wednesday, Nov. 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, EDWIN C. B. GARSIA, Consul-General for the Republica Oriental del Uruguay, to MARIA GERTRUDE, only daughter of Rudolph Bachem, Esq., of this City. No cards.

HALLETT—ARCHER.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 19, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., JOSEPH L. HALLETT, of Springfield, Mass., to MARY J., daughter of Ellis S. Archer, Esq., of New-York.

☞ Philadelphia and New-Orleans papers please copy.

JENKINS—GADDIS.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 19, by Rev. Hugh H. Blair, of the Charles-st. United Presbyterian Church, JOHN JENKINS to MARTHA, daughter of James Gaddis, deceased.

THERIOTT—SPROULLS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 19, at St. George's Church, by Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., J. ALFRED THERIOTT to CAROLINE PAMELA, daughter of Samuel E. Sproulls, Esq., all of this City.

WEYMAN—CAMMANN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 19, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Arthur Mason, CHARLES S. WEYMAN to MARGARETTA M., daughter of the late Dr. George P. Cammann.

DIED.

BABCOCK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 20, HENRY ADAMS, only son of Benjamin and Susan A. Babcock, in the 24th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROCKWAY.—At Clinton, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 18, HARRIET A. BONESTELL, wife of A. Norton Brockway, M. D., of Harlem, aged 35 years.

CARNES.—On Wednesday, Nov. 20, of consumption, RICHARD CARNES, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, H. A. Polhamus, No. 223 East 13th-st., on Friday morning, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock.

DERBY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, MARY PLACE, wife of Z. Derby, Esq., in the 86th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church at Hempstead, L. I., on Friday at 12 o'clock M.

FIELD.—At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 20, W. H. B. FIELD, only son of Thomas H. and the late Jane Field, aged 2 years and 11 days.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his father on Friday, the 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment by the 12¼ train.

HARBECK.—In Cleveland, on Monday, Nov. 4, JANE, wife of John Samuel Harbeck, formerly of this City. Her remains were interred in the family vault, Cleveland.

JONES.—At Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, MARY CAROLINE, wife of Elbert Floyd Jones.

The funeral will take place from Grace Church, South Oyster Bay, Long Island, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at South Oyster Bay Station, Southside Railroad, on the arrival of the train leaving Jameslip or 34th-st. Ferry at 9 o'clock, (connecting at Jamaica;) returning at 1 o'clock.

MEEKER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, MINNIE D., only daughter of Caroline B. and the late S. H. Meeker.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Rye by the 11¼ o'clock New-Haven train, where carriages will be in attendance.

MOWATT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 20, JOHN EDGAR, son of Eugene and Maria Louisa Mowatt, aged 8 years.

Funeral on Friday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Mary's Church, Classon, near Myrtle-av.

MCLEAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 20, MRS. MATILDA MCLEAN, daughter of the late John Grant, and widow of the late Thomas M. McLean, aged 58 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

POLLEN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 20, suddenly, GEORGE POLLEN, son of George P. Pollen, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

RIORDAN.—In San Francisco, on Tuesday, Aug. 27, RICHARD RIORDAN, a native of County Limerick, Ireland, aged 42 years.

☞ New-York and Albany papers please copy.

SELMES.—At Hoboken, suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, with apoplexy on the lungs, MATHEW R. SELMES, in his 53d year.

Further notice of funeral.

SEYMOUR.—On Wednesday, Nov. 20, CHARLES SEYMOUR, in the 67th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Canandaigua for interment.

SEBRING.—On Wednesday, Nov. 20, Capt. JACOB L. SEBRING, of the Ninth Precinct Metropolitan Police, aged 51 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Cresent Lodge No. 402, F. & A. M., and Metropolitan Chapter No. 140, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on Friday, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

VAN WYCK.—At Van Wyck-place, Fishkill, on Monday, Nov. 18, SARAH STEWART, eldest daughter of Peter S. Van Wyck, and twin-sister of Thomas Wickham Van Wyck, of San Francisco, Cal., in the 53d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at 2 o'clock this day, (Thursday,) 21st inst.

VOORHEES.—On Monday morning, Nov. 18, Mrs. MARGARET VOORHEES, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, George Chilton, No. 192 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WILSON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 19, Mrs. CATHARINE WILSON, relict of James Wilson, in the 85th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Nathan C. Platt, Richmond-terrace, New-Brighton, S. I., on Thursday morning, Nov. 21, at 11½ o'clock. Boat leaves Pier No. 19 North River at 10½ A. M.

WILLIAMS.—At Harlem, on Monday, Nov. 18, SUSAN, wife of Thomas S. Williams, in the 55th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends and those of her brothers, George and Thomas B. Tappen, are invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, corner of 2d-av. and 119th-st., on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

WESSON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 19, ANDREW WESSON, Jr., aged 31 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his uncle, Dr. Geo. Marvin, No. 79 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WESTERVELT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 20, JOHN WESTERVELT, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 57 Nevins-st., on Friday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 328 FOURTH-AVENUE, Nov. 19, 1867.

THE NEW-YORK LADIES' SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION, having closed their operations, make the following statement of their receipts and expenditures:

Amount of receipts	$71,277 32
Distributed through the clergy of the South	60,634 52
And paid for rent, advertising, printing, stationery, freight, express charges, &c., &c.	3,527 99
And expended for provisions and clothing sent South	7,114 81
Total disbursed	$71,277 32

The above does not include fifty boxes of clothing, &c., which were donated to the Society and distributed by them in the South.

A statement in detail of the above receipts and disbursements is being published in pamphlet form for distribution.

The Association repeat a former announcement that they have not been connected with any other society or with any "gift enterprise."

PRESIDENT.
Mrs. J. J. ROOSEVELT, No. 836 Broadway.
TREASURER.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
ASSISTANT TREASURER.
Mrs. S. L. M. BARLOW, No. 1 Madison-av.
SECRETARY.
Mrs. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, No. 107 West 21st-st.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
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Mrs. G. Ticknor Curtis, No. 24 West 22d-st.
Mrs. Benjamin Holladay, No. 233 5th-av.
Mrs. W. H. Shelton, Everett House.
Mrs. Edward Cooper, No. 8 Lexington-av.
Mrs. James Brooks, No. 263 5th-av.
Mrs. James Harrall, No. 31 West 28th-st.
Mrs. J. C. Fremont, No. 21 West 19th-st.
Mrs. John Sherwood, No. 18 West 32d-st.
Mrs. Wm. T. Coleman, No. 189 5th-av.
Mrs. T. S. Rumney, White Plains.
Mrs. J. Lloyd Abbott, No. 5 5th-av.
Mrs. C. K. Garrison, New-York Hotel.
Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, No. 40 5th-av.
Mrs. Bogert, No. 175 East 10th-st.
Mrs. R. H. Clarke, Washington Heights.
Mrs. Wm. Tracy, No. 326 5th-av.
Mrs. Joseph Alsop, No. 33 Washington-square, West.
Mrs. W. H. Price, No. 122 West 22d-st.
Mrs. James Patterson, No. 26 9th-st.
Mrs. D. D. Field, No. 86 East 21st-st.
Mrs. C. L. Perkins, No. 11 Lexington-av.
Mrs. T. Mack, No. 215 West 30th-st.
Mrs. E. W. Stoughton, No. 93 6th-av.
Mrs. Egbert L. Viele, No. 8 West 28th-st.
Mrs. James Stokes, No. 33 Madison-av.
Mrs. Thomas A. Emmet, No. 73 Madison-av.
Mrs. A. North.
Mrs. A. McKinley.
Miss Schmidt, No. 39 West 33d-st.
Miss Wheatley, No. 128 Remsen-st.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FORD & TUPPER,
No. 609 Broadway, corner Houston-st.

VIGOR OF LIFE SECURED TO ALL by the use of Dr. RADWAY'S RESOLVENT, containing Sarsaparillian, the active principle of Sarsaparilla. This wonderful remedy cures all diseases of the blood, joints, glands, skin, kidneys, bladder, &c. A few days will secure a clear skin and fair complexion. $1 per bottle. No. 87 Maiden-lane, and by druggists.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

DIAMOND FINGER RINGS of all descriptions, high-priced, medium and low-priced, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES, Pearl, Garnet, Carbuncles, Etruscan, Coral, Stone, Cameo and Pearl, Silver, &c., &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS, New styles, Two, Three, Four, Five Six, Eight, Ten to Fifty Dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS. New styles of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY Of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT,
CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1867.

For the purpose of affording increased facilities to the employer and the emigrant a new and commodious building has been erected and fitted up at Castle Garden and is now open as a Labor Exchange where the public and the emigrant are invited to avail themselves of the advantages which will be afforded them without charge. ALFRED ERBE has been appointed Superintendent of the Labor Exchange, and all applications will be made to him.

In opening this Labor Exchange it is designed to furnish to employers not only domestic and agricultural labor, but the various branches of skilled or mechanical labor and to facilitate communication between labor and capital.

Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New-York:
GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, Vice-Pres.
CYRUS H. LOUTRELL,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
FREDERIC KAPP,
PATRICK McELROY,
PHILLIP BESSINGER, Pres. Ger. So.,
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JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of N. Y.,
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General Agent and Superintendent.

CHINA, GLASS, CHANDELIERS, FINE SILVER AND PLATED WARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES AND FANCY GOODS.

Best quality Paris granite dinner-sets, 148 pieces	$40 00
White toilet sets, 11 pieces	4 50
Decorated and gilt French china tea-sets, 44 pieces	11 75
Decorated French china dinner sets, 118 pieces, from $125 upward.	
Sets of cut glass, 50 pieces	$12 and 14 00
Sets of cut glass, diamond pattern, 62 pieces	27 00
Plain glass goblets, per dozen	2 00
Cut glass goblets, per dozen	3 75

Champagne and wine-glasses in proportion.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

A MEETING OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York will be held in the large Chapel of the University, (Washington-square,) on FRIDAY, Nov. 22 inst., at 8 P. M. An address will be delivered by Prof. GEO. T. ELLIOT, of the class of 1849. The public and profession are invited.

S. S. PURPLE, M. D., President.
H. MORTIMER BRUSH, M. D., Secretary.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer DEUTSCHLAND, will close at this office on THURSDAY, Nov. 21, at 12 M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 11:50 A. M.; Stations C, O and D, 11:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 11:15 A. M.; Station G, 11:05 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

GREAT SALE OF CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS, OIL PAINTINGS, PASTELS, &c., at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 20, 21 and 22, now on exhibition at Bylandt & Waldron's salesrooms, No. 646 Broadway.

SKATING AT GEBHARD'S, NO. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Class or private instruction in the perfect art of skating on ice, to ladies, gentlemen and children. Apply for circular.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FAMILY MAGAZINE.

HOURS AT HOME.
A POPULAR MONTHLY OF INSTRUCTION AND RECREATION.

With the number for November, HOURS AT HOME entered upon its Sixth Volume. During the two years and a half of its publication it has grown steadily in public favor, drawing around it a constantly increasing circle of readers. Avoiding everything sensational, it has aimed to furnish

HEALTHFUL, INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING READING
FOR THE FAMILY,

and the remarkable degree of success which it has reached is the most satisfactory proof that could be given of the popular need of such a periodical. The same general principles which have controlled it heretofore will continue to guide it; and, as proof that its conductors mean to spare no effort to secure the productions of the best talent, native and foreign, for the amusement and profit of its readers, they announce the following special attractions for the new volume:

IN THE DECEMBER NUMBER
appear the opening chapters of a new serial, entitled
THE CHAPLET OF PEARLS, by
MISS YONGE,
The Popular Author of
"THE HEIR OF REDCLYFFE."

This story, which is one of the time of the Huguenots, is, as introductory chapters show, written in Miss YONGE's most attractive and pleasing style, and is promises to be of great interest. It will appear in HOURS AT HOME simultaneously with its publication in London, from advance sheets secured for that purpose.

The conductors of HOURS AT HOME have also engaged a series of original papers from
MR. JAMES GREENWOOD,
AUTHOR OF "THE LAMBETH CASUAL,"
and of numerous other sketches, portraying with remarkable graphic power the condition of the lower classes in England. Mr. GREENWOOD will prepare these papers specially for HOURS AT HOME, and their publication will be commenced in an early number.

DR. HORACE BUSHNELL,
Whose discussions of "THE MORAL USES OF DARK THINGS" have been received with so much favor by the more thoughtful readers of the magazine, will continue to contribute regularly to its pages, but upon a different range of subjects. Essays, sketches, short stories, poems, &c., &c., may be anticipated from the numerous popular writers who are already favorites with the readers of HOURS AT HOME.

CONTENTS OF THE DECEMBER NUMBER.

MORAL USES OF DARK THINGS, X. Of Insanity. ... Horace Bushnell, D. D.
THE GOLDEN TREASURY ... Rev. H. C. Alexander.
STORM-CLIFF, XXIV. (Concluded) ... Miss S. J. Pritchard.
HISTORY OF THE NEEDLE GUN AND OF ITS INVENTOR. (Translated) ... Prof. Wragge.
VOIR NAPLES ET MOURIR.
LANG-SYNE SKETCHES, III. MY FIRST TEACHERS.
CHRISTY. Part 1 ... Miss Caroline Cheesebro.
A VISIT TO AND A VISIT FROM FREDRIKA BREMER ... Prof. M. S. De Vere.
THE SILENT HELPER ... A. D. F. Randolph.
EYES AND EARS IN JAPAN ... Rev. G. B. Bacon.
THE CHAPLET OF PEARLS, I. to V. By the Author of "Heir of Redcliffe."
THE DAIRYMAN'S DAUGHTER ... C. S. Robinson, D. D.
BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

PRAYERS FROM PLYMOUTH PULPIT—By HENRY WARD BEECHER—For ONE new Subscriber $3 and 25 cents additional when the book is sent at our expense.

KATHRINA—TIMOTHY TITCOMB's New Poem—For ONE new Subscriber and $3.

QUEENS OF AMERICAN SOCIETY—By Mrs. E. F. ELLET—(Containing 13 Steel Engravings,) for TWO Subscribers $6.

STORM-CLIFF—By Miss S. J. PRITCHARD—For ONE Subscriber $3, and 25 cents additional when the book is sent at our expense.

REGULAR PREMIUMS: For two subscribers, or one subscriber for two years, ($6,) CARPENTER's splendid portrait of LINCOLN. For twenty subscribers, ($60,) WHEELER & WILSON's best $55 sewing machine.

TERMS: $3 a year. Club price for six or more, $2 50. To Clergymen and Teachers, $2 50.

BOUND VOLUMES: The work complete to the present time is elegantly bound in five volumes, and will be sent free for $10. Single volumes, $2 50. For $5, either volume and a year's subscription.

C. SCRIBNER & CO., No. 654 Broadway.

WILL BE READY AT 12 O'CLOCK

COMMENCEMENT OF VOLUME XXXVI.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR DECEMBER, 1867.

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TROUEVILLE: A NEW FRENCH PARADISE.
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SOME SCOTTISH STORIES.
MOCQUARD.
ROME.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
LITERARY NOTICES.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

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HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

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a new edition of WALT WHITMAN'S
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This work is not of the Ecce Homo or Renan class, but it grapples with the cavils of Strauss. Octavo, 711 pages; $3.
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ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY and Physiognomy, 1868. Marriage of Cousins; Whom to Marry; Right Age. Jealousy—Causes and Cure. Bismarck, Disraeli, Victor Hugo, Henry Wilson, Miss Braddon, Kings, Queens. "Two Paths in Womanhood." "How to Read Character." 25 cents, first post. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

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OUR IMMENSE CATALOGUE, NO. 17, just published free. Cheapest bookstore in the world. Immense prices paid for old books. 10,000 books on hand, history, &c., at your price. 10,000 magnificent English books at our price. 50,000 stereoscopic photographs at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW-YORK FAMILY FLOUR COMPANY published this day. For particulars look in the leading daily and weekly papers.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR MAYOR,
WILLIAM A. DARLING.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION—18th Ward—11th Aldermanic District For Alderman,
THOMAS STEVENSON.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realise a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal cu ent prices, and keep on hand a full supp of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates: SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.

Insurance, City Railroad, Gaslight, Bank, Telegraph, Express, Manufacturing and Mining Stocks receive special attention, and some on hand for sale, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends, at low rates for investments.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS, HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Regarded by savings and other institutions as the most desirable of all the Government securities. For sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH, INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) TELEGRAPH, MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK, FOR SALE AT MARKET RATES. APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST., COMMISSION BROKER IN EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris, Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold At the New-York Stock Exchange. JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

RACINE TOWN BONDS; Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Superior Railroad; Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Beloit Railroad; Fond du Lac, Wis., (old bonds;) La Crosse, Wis., (old bonds;) Mineral Point, Wis., (old bonds;) Wanted at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $3,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

200 shares Manhattan Gas Light Company for sale by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS, held on the 4th instant, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing four years:

A. A. LOW, EDGAR H. RICHARDS,
HORACE GRAY, B. H. HUTTON,
EDWARD HAIGHT, A. GRACIE KING,
DAYTON OGDEN,

and the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected inspectors of the next election:

WILLIAM H. GUION,
EDWARD A. BIBBY,
ISAAC D. COLE, JR.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day, Dayton Ogden was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 12, 1867.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA PROPOSES to exchange for her bonds bearing 5 or 6 per cent. interest, due in 1868, 1869 and 1870, 7 per cent. secured by mortgage on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, due in 1886, on the following terms: Bonds due in 1868, subject to a deduction of 1 per cent.; those due in 1869, of 2 per cent.; those due in 1870, of 3 per cent.

The sum total of mortgage bonds after such exchange, will be 3,600,000, being the full amount authorized. Holders desiring to make the exchange, will notify Jno. Jones, State Treasurer, Milledgeville, Ga. By order of the Governor,

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., Nos. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the Company's office in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1867.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Nov. 22 to Dec. 13, inclusive.

By order of the Board. F. P. WHITE, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY, SYRACUSE, Nov. 18, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M. Polls to be open from 11 A. M. till 1 P. M.

O. WELCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1867—2 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Inspectors of Election for Directors of this Company, having been served with injunctions by the Courts, prohibiting them from holding said election, they have accordingly postponed the said election until MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the Company's office.

FREDERICK BILLINGS, ISAAC TAYLOR, RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, Inspectors.

KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has this day been levied on the Capital Stock of the Knowlton Mining Company, payable at No. 44 Exchange-place, on or before Monday, Dec. 2, 1867. By order of the Directors. F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this bank held at the banking house this day the resignation of JAMES D. SPARKMAN, Esq., was accepted and JOHN M. FURMAN, Esq., unanimously elected President in his stead.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

$100,000 FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER cent. Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company, guaranteed by the State of Alabama, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale by M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask
Registered '81...	112¼	112⅝	Gold	139⅝	139¾
Coupon, 1881.....	113¼	113⅜	June 7.30........	105⅛	105¼
5-20 Regist'd '62.	104⅞	105	July 7.30	105⅛	105⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	108	108¼	U.S. 3 ₱ ct. Cert.	100⅜	100⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	105⅛	105¼	Oct., comp'ds. '64	119½	—
5-20 Coupon, '65.	106⅛	106¼	Dec., comp'ds. '64	119⅛	119⅜
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	107⅛	107⅜	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅛	117½
5-20 Coupon, '67..	107⅛	107⅜	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅛	116⅜
10-40 Reg.........	100⅛	100⅜	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116⅛
10-40 Cou.........	101⅛	101⅜	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HOLDERS OF 10-40 COUPONS have now a favorable opportunity to exchange them for REGISTERED STOCK, thereby gaining ONE PER CENT. certificates furnished immediately.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Nov. 20, 1867, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 63 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 63 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

ST LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

These Bonds cover a Road of 91 miles, finished from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, and in first-class order, and an extension of about the same length from Pilot Knob to Belmont now rapidly constructing, for which the proceeds of these bonds are to be used, making a through route from St. Louis to New-Orleans by rail. The earnings of the 91 miles are $600,000 a year; the net profits now are sufficient to pay the interest on the entire amount of bonds, were they all issued. The basis of security is believed to be beyond that of any other bonds now offered. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., to H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, or to CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner of Wall and William sts.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST CLASS COMPANIES.

Also a large variety of Insurance and other securities, including CITY and COUNTY BONDS, paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.

By order of the Trustees, ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of this Company will be closed THURSDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the annual election, and reopened THURSDAY, Nov. 21, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the Office, No. 102 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order WILLIAM A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

COUNTERFEIT BONDS MAY DECEIVE, but Flour purchased at No. 1 Barclay-st. can be relied upon as genuine, being carefully selected from the best of white wheat. Single barrels at wholesale prices by the NEW-YORK FAMILY FLOUR COMPANY.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending Oct. 31, payable at the Company's Office, Monday, Dec. 2.

The transfer books to open 21st inst., will be closed Saturday, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1867, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors, THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

REGULAR DIVIDENDS OF HEALTH and freedom from dyspepsia pays—the result of buying flour from the NEW-YORK FAMILY FLOUR COMPANY.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock. Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, EIGHTH-av., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from Dec. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

BUY FLOUR OF THE NEW-YORK FAMILY FLOUR COMPANY and the bank account will grow daily, by saving the commissions paid heretofore. This Company sells directly to the consumer.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order, NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

STOVES.—ORIENTAL IMPROVED BASE BURNING HEATER AND STOVES.—We have on hand all sizes of this celebrated Heater and Stove. Only one kindling required; a continual burner; economical in fuel; a powerful heater and one of the most perfect stoves offered to the public. Also, GAS BURNING, PARLOR, HALL, HEATING and COOKING STOVES, RANGES, FARMER'S and BUTCHER'S BOILERS and STOVES, suitable for the Southern market. R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market.

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of ELIZABETH McNALLY, she will confer a favor by calling on her brother, DANIEL McNALLY, No. 320 8th-av., as he has some money of hers in his possession, from California.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO MARRY under auspices that must secure happiness: hence he seeks a lady, respectable, refined, and in independent circumstances. This notice emanates from a source worthy the consideration of any lady. Address RASSELAS, Station D.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS.

A large and well-selected stock, some very fine, at greatly reduced prices. WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., Between Broadway and Centre-st., Opposite Earl's Hotel.

CARRIAGES.—I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A lot of cheap, open buggies at $75; lot of sleighs, $40 and $45; harness at $15. 500 OTHER CARRIAGES AT GREAT BARGAINS. CALVIN WITTY, Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN 43D AND 44TH sts.—For sale—Two spacious four-story houses: One 38x81, lot 125 feet deep, and one 28x70, lot 125 feet deep, with or without stables. These houses, in all respects, are equal to any heretofore built in this City. For permit and terms apply to J. H. SHERWOOD, No. 470 5th-av., from 8 to 11 A. M., or 2 to 4 P. M., Or to WM. H. LEE, No. 314 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURniture, the fine three-story, high stoop, brownstone stucco house, No. 234 West 58th-st., 2?x45x100, between Broadway and 8th-av.; immediate possession. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 26 Pine-st.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—First-class, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21x55x100; superior order; immediate possession; others best localities, $15,000 to $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE; Price .... $20,000; three-story and French attic; possession at once. Apply on the premises, between 9 and 11 A. M. or 4 and 5 P. M., NO. 54 WEST FORTY-NINTH-STREET.

THORNTON M. RODMAN REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th-st.—Careful attention given to the renting, selling and purchasing of real estate; rents promptly collected; taxes paid; repairs attended to, and entire charge taken of real estate.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BLEECKER-st., for speculation or investment; five 4-story brick stores and dwellings, including the corner; price $50,000, $20,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches in front; in good order; private key to park. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone houses on Murray Hill, Park-av. and 37th-st., just finished; location unsurpassed. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th-av., corner of 13th-st.; lot 30x100; a desirable locality for business purposes. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 153 WEST 53d-st., near Broadway, ready for occupation. J. R. POND, No. 586 6th-av.

FOR SALE—IN THE 17TH WARD, NEAR the Bowery, a plot of land, 140 feet front by 100 feet in depth. Apply to G. L. OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

100,000 BARRELS CHOICEST BRANDS Family Flour for sale by the NEW-YORK FAMILY FLOUR COMPANY. Samples can be examined at the office, No. 1 Barclay-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THREE-STORY basement and sub-cellar brick house, No. 396 Pacific-st.; has all the improvements; convenient to Prospect Park and cars to all the ferries; price $10,000. Inquire on the premises or of C. W. CARY, corner Spruce and William-sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN VANDERBILT-AV., BROOKlyn, near Fulton-av., three four-story first-class brick houses, price $9,750; and three brown stone, in Claremont-av., $11,500; all improvements; terms easy. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS and building sites, on the Hudson River, for sale by A. M. SCRIBA, Real Estate Broker, No. 38 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN NEW-JERSEY 2,000 ACRES, with heavy water power; will sell in small tracts. Apply to WM. McKEAGE, No. 27 Tompkins-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A SMALL BRICK HOUSE WANTED—Value about $4,500; must have gas and water; terms, $500 cash, balance on bond and mortgage in four equal yearly payments, with interest. Address G. B. B., Box No. 115 Times Office.

WANTED—DWELLING HOUSES BETWEEN 16th and 50th sts., 2d and 7th avs., at from $18,000 to $30,000. A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES IN TIMES BUILDINGS.

The stores, basements, sub-basements and vaults on Park-row and Nassau-st., now occupied as a restaurant, bar, billiard rooms, &c., will be let from May 1, 1868.

The offices now occupied by the Surrogate on the second floor will be divided to suit applicants. They are the most desirable of any in New-York, having three fronts, viz: Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.; or they will be rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, Times Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

GEO. JONES, Times Office.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE.

NO. 34 MURRAY-ST., CORNER OF CHURCH; possession Jan. 1, 1868.

Nos. 38 Park-place and 33 Barclay-st.; possession Feb. 1, 1868.

They have always been used as first-class dry goods stores, and are suitable for that or any other wholesale business. Apply to JOHN P. NESMITH, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET—IN ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN FIVE minutes' walk of Brick Church Station, a first-class house, completely furnished; fine outbuildings; possession during November. Apply to BURGESS & GODDARD, No. 78 Murray-st., or on the premises, Harrison-st., to JOHN BURGESS.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE EXtra-size brown-stone house No. 23 East 22d-st.; house 34½ feet wide, elegantly furnished, and replete with modern conveniences; will be rented to strictly private family only. For further particulars and permits, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No 22 Pine-st.

AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE HILL—A nicely furnished house, ten rooms, furnace, carriage-house, &c., to let for Winter or longer. Inquire at No. 45 Dey-st., or on the premises. W. H. BARTLETT.

TO LET—SIX ROOMS, $16 PER MONTH, AT No. 4 Lynch-st., between Bedford and Lee avs., one block from Flushing-av.; fifteen minutes' walk from South 7th-st. Ferry, Williamsburgh.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, with furniture, situated in East 40th-st., near 5th-av. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing, one hour from City; very desirable and very cheap. Apply to TYLER, WRENN & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—THE PROPERTY ON SOUTHwest corner 5th-av. and 13th-st.; 39x100 feet; light on three sides. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED houses, on 2d-av. or 19th-st., in fine order, and possession immediately. VANZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house No. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 35 Lispenard-st. Inquire at the office of ABM. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 26 Broad-st.

TO LET—BASEMENT, BEDROOM, FRONT AND back parlor; modern improvements. Apply at 105th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

OFFICE FOR RENT—NO. 117 BROADWAY, Room No. 13, or part of same, furnished.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Have removed to their NEW WAREHOUSE, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., &c., UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

FURNITURE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor and Chamber Furniture. Dining-room Suites, Spring and Hair Mattresses, &c., &c. Enameled and Chamber Furniture. DEGRAAF & TAYLOR, Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Christie-st., and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st., entrance No. 87 Bowery.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS.

D. D. BADGER, Pres. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres. Manufacturers of Building and all other Iron work. 14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—In consequence of unforeseen circumstances, there will be no parade on the 25th inst., (Evacuation Day.) P. S.—By calling at the office, No. 4 City Hall-place, you will learn particulars. Gen. H. RAYMOND. Col. ABRM. DALLY.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the Scalpel. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR WIDOWS WITH SMALL CHILDREN.—The anniversary of this Society will be held in the Lecture-room of the Presbyterian Church, on the corner of University-place and 10th-st., TO-DAY at noon.

A MISCELLANEOUS THRONG OF housekeepers and other consumers of good Flour can be seen at No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York and No. 160 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES IMPROVE AND preserve the sight. Optical Institute, No. 1,132 Broadway. H. W. HUNTER, Optician. Circulars free.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PARLOR FLOOR, NEWLY FURNISHED, in a first-class private house, with choice of two rooms on second floor and private table, if required; rare chance for a refined family who wishes to enjoy the comforts of a quiet home. Apply at No. 52 East 15th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place.

ELEGANT ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURnished, en suite or singly, for gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, with board or private table, at No. 70 (old number) East 15th-st., a few doors from Irving-place; house first class in every respect; all modern improvements; references.

A GENTLEMAN OF QUIET HABITS desires a pleasant well furnished room for the Winter; with or without partial board; between 10th and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; private family preferred. Address S. A. S., Box No. 2,561 General Post-office.

TWO ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms to let, second-story, front, most central location, near 5th-av., with or without board; private family; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, CONSISTING of parlor and one or two bedrooms to rent with board, in West 11th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place; references given and required. Address A., Box No. 115 Times Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address B. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO ONE or two gentlemen, with or without board; family strictly private; house and location very desirable. Apply at No. 143 West 15th-st.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, on first floor; also two single rooms, to let to gentlemen, with board, at No. 52 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN WEST 20TH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs.; a front room, third floor; unexceptionable references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 New York Post-office.

A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE SOUTHERN family will let handsome rooms, with first-class board, at No. 20 West 17th-st., near 5th-av. Prices moderate.

GOOD BOARD NEAR THE COOPER Institute; large and small rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at half the price of the hotels. Apply at No. 73 7th-st.

ONE OR TWO LARGE ROOMS AND closets, with board, in a warm, comfortable house; all improvements. No. 319 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A second-story back room, furnished, to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast; references required. Apply at No. 348 West 21st-st.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms to let on parlor floor; also one on third floor; house and table first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—A nicely furnished hall room, second floor, to a gentleman only, without meals.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board. Private table if desired.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with or without private table. References exchanged. No. 38 East 19th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 79 West 11th-st.

TO LET—A NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT room in a fine locality. Can be seen after 3 o'clock P. M. at No. 1,214 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A FURNISHED room, with or without board, with a private family, below 12th-st. Address A. M., Box No. 164 Times Office.

TO LET—AT NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, to a single gentleman, without board, a handsomely furnished room, second floor, private family.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board. Apply at No. 401 9th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET WITH board in a private family; location desirable, at No 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS WILL have fewer causes of complaint if they use Flour from the NEW-YORK FAMILY FLOUR COMPANY, Offices No. 1 Barclay-st., and No. 160 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

We offer at retail a large stock of FINE BEAVER AND VELVET CLOAKS.

Also Cloaks made to order; all at low prices.

E. S. WILLS & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 White-st., Two doors west of Broadway.

BLANKETS. COMFORTABLES. QUILTS, &c.

A very large and well selected stock of the above goods at greatly reduced prices, the stock embracing all sizes and some of the finest goods. Also, LINEN and COTTON SHEETING and SHIRTING in all the best makes. SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES ready-made and made to order. LINEN TABLE DAMASK and CLOTHS, DOYLIES, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TOWELING. TABLE and PIANO COVERS. MATTRESSES and SPRING BEDS, &c. FEATHERS, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, together with a full stock of IRON FURNITURE. IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, HAT STANDS, STORE and PIANO STOOLS. Special attention given to the manufacture of IRON BEDSTEADS for PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., Between Broadway and Centre-st., opposite Earl's Hotel.

AT BOTH OUR STORES,

We are now opening large lots of Hosiery, Undergarments, Gloves and Woolen Goods, AT VERY LOW PRICES. 400 doz. Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers, 6s., 8s., 10s. Great bargains in Ladies, Gent's and Children's Gloves. Large lot Sontags and Hoods, 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s. Great variety Wool Scarfs, Leggings and Mitts. HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. Heavy Canton Flannels, 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c. per yard. Splendid Blankets, $4, $5, $6, $7 pair. These are, for the quality, the cheapest ever offered. We have just received from auction a large lot wet rufflings, tape and trimmings, very cheap. Fine wide rufflings, 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s. piece. RONALDSON & MEARES, Corner 6th-av. and 19th-st., and No. 185 8th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

GOODS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR,

Infant's Wardrobes, children's Cloaks and Suits, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c., Ready made and made to order. Slips, Aprons, Waists, Blankets, Bibs, Shoes, Corsets, Spencers, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c. At F. DE PERCEVAL'S, No 729 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.

Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, LINEN GOODS, &c.—Great bargains at GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway.

FURS.

FURS. FURS. FURS.

NICHOLS, BURTNETT & CO. have opened their retail department, in which will be found all the LATEST STYLES OF FUR GOODS, consisting of SACQUES, English Walking JACKETS, Princess Imperial and Victoria COLLARS, Ristori and Oen al Park BOAS, FANCY MUFFS, COLLARS and BOAS for children, with many novelties, just received from Paris. ALSO, SOLE AGENTS of the new PARIS MUFF. No. 452 BROADWAY.

FURS AND BONNETS AT HALF-PRICE; Sable Furs, Mink Furs, Ermine Furs, Squirrel Furs and Children's, warranted, half-price; Velvet Bonnets and Hats. L. BINNS, Premium Millinery, No. 677 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

SPECIAL SALE OF CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' FINE CLOTHING!

WHOLESALE STOCK OF $100,000 RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

Garibaldis, Zouave Suits, Sacks, Jackets, Pants, Overcoats, &c.

Business and Fine Dress Suits for young men at very low prices.

These goods are all first-class, and will be found at less than half of Broadway prices.

SUTPHIN & DAYTON, No. 31 Chambers-st., near Centre, up stairs.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

CONKLIN & MILLER, NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST., Will sell the balance of their stock of OVERCOATS, BUSINESS SUITS, &c., at AUCTION PRICES, to close the business.

GOVERNMENT BLANKETS AND CLOTHING.

Consisting principally of eleven-pound Army Blankets, Rubber Blankets and Ponchos, Cavalry and Infantry Great Coats, Pants, Blouses, &c. Also, Harness, Saddles, Tents, Wagons and Horse Covers, &c., &c. PITKIN & CO., No. 5 Park-place.

LADY JUST ARRIVED WILL SELL A very fine velvet cloak, just made to order in Paris; elegant silk robe and real guipure lace—all at less than their gold cost there. Address Madame H., Box No. 113 Times Office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A CORliss engine, 100 horse-power, nearly new; cylinder 20 inches by 48 inches. Address J. E. McCAULLAY, No. 304 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF PORTABLE AND stationary Steam Engines of superior construction. POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A AMERICAN Protestant woman as nurse, to take charge of a sick lady, by the week or month; or would take charge of an infant to bring up by hand; has no objection to travel; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 408 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a few families or gentlemen, or would go out by the day; is a first-class laundress and French fluter; can give the best of City reference if required. Call or address, for three days, Mrs. DELANEY, No. 506 East 16th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation in a gentleman's family to do cooking, who understands it in all its branches; would go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 178 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 465 6th-av., third floor, back room. None but private families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress as chambermaid and fine washer, or laundress alone; understands all kinds of fluting and can give the very best of reference from the very best of families. Apply at No. 115 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid, or to do the fine washing and ironing; five years' City reference from her last employers. Call, for two days, at No. 19 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework, by a neat, industrious and capable girl; is a good cook and first-class laundress; trusty, economical and respectful; best of reference given; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a small private family to do chamberwork and waiting; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; two years of the best City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 43 East 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN IRISH Roman Catholic, middle-aged woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastries, baking of all kinds of cakes and bread for boarding-houses or hotel; good reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as seamstress; has a sewing-machine of her own; understands dressmaking, cutting and fitting children, and all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 236 West 34th-st.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S Institute for German servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., (near Chrystie-st.,) between Bowery and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE TO AN invalid lady or child and to sew, by an experienced Protestant woman; is steady; can be recommended by her last employer. Address No. 319 East 8th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 524, 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a few gentlemen's washing; is a good laundress, and experienced in doing up gentlemen's linens. Call or address Mrs. W., No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear: call for one week.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 335 3d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, meats, soups, fish, poultry, game, boning and larding, jellies, ice cream; City reference. No. 10 East 27th-st., over private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 331 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as good cook, and to assist with the washing if required; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a competent young woman; can take the entire charge of a baby or children; can do neat sewing if it is required; has several years' references. Can be seen at No. 557 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN A SITUation as first-class cook in a gentleman's family, with her son with her as waiter; son 17 years old; would go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 211 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who thoroughly understands her business; has lived in the best of families; no objection to a private boarding-house. Can be seen for two days at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has two years and a half reference. Call at No. 217 East 26th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do general housework in a private family; excellent washer and ironer; is a good plain cook; is willing and obliging; not afraid of work; must be the only servant. Call at No. 33 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; is competent to do any kind of cooking in a gentleman's family—boning, larding, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN employment by the day or week; can do washing and ironing or house cleaning; would take a place in some good saloon, where she can be at her own home nights. Apply for one week at No. 294 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; good City references. Call for two days at No. 7 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable woman as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing, or do the entire washing of a small family; six years' City reference. No. 194 1st-av., near 12th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman; would go as nurse; could take charge of a baby from its birth or grown-up children, and plain sewing. Address No. 1,239 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer; would take the place of chambermaid and waitress or general houseworker. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman, (German,) as first-class seamstress; can do fine ironing and fluting; understands her business; can give first-class City reference. Call for DEBOLD, one week, at No. 2?2 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant woman a situation; is a competent nurse and is kind and fond of children; is a good plain sewer; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,271 Broadway, in ice cream saloon.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE laundress; thoroughly understands French fluting, finery, linens and chamberwork if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 39 West 13th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and alter ladies' clothes; has lived with first-class families, and has good references. Call for two days in the fancy-store, No. 408 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN a situation as first-rate cook; can make the best of bread and pastry; can come well recommended; has no objection to going in the country. Call at No. 112 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 200 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook in a private family; can give good reference from her last place; understands all kinds of family cooking. Call at No. 446 West 19th-st., back room, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook; a good baker; willing to assist at the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 103 7th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., first floor, rear building.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 427 East 14th-st., between 1st av. and Av. A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; is experienced in every branch of cooking meats, soups and pastries; will do the coarse washing; City or country reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 147 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do general housework, or to cook, wash and iron; good references. Call at No. 119 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 426 4th-av., first floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and laundress in a private family. Call at No. 201 25th-st., corner of 7th-av. Good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a German lady who speaks English fluently, and has the best of references; no objection to the country. Address Miss SCHMIDT, No. 125 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR, TIDY WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; will do the work of a small family; is a good baker. Call at 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, or would assist with the fine washing and ironing. Call at her present employer's, No. 39 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; can give ten years' reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 115 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as cook, washer and ironer; best of reference from last place; would go as laundress. Apply at No. 214 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as chambermaid in a private family. Call for two days at No. 159 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at 82 West 18th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A AMERICAN young girl, of 15 years, in some respectable family to assist in the care of children and make herself generally useful. Call at No. 123 Christie-st., in the shoe-shop for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to do fine washing; has eight years' reference from her last place. Call for one day at No. 84 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as nurse; understands the care of a baby; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 85 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid or parlor maid. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 7th-av., second floor, back rooms.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS or seamstress and nurse by a person fully fitted for either; best references given. Inquire at No. 808 2d-av., between 43d and 44th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation as chambermaid and fine washing; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS laundress; capable of her business in all its branches; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 126 West 24th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY a respectable young girl, who understands her business perfectly, and has the best of City references. Apply at No. 155 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid, or waitress and to assist with the washing, or take care of children. Call at No. 2?2 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as waitress and chambermaid; the best City references given. Apply at No. 64 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing; has City reference. Call at No. 331 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given. Call at No. 5 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBtaining a situation for an efficient chambermaid and laundress, whom she can recommend. She can be seen during the week at No. 44 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, employment by the day or week; a sewing-machine of her own. Inquire at No. 135 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN COOK, A SITUAtion in country or City in a private family or boarding-house; good references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT American girl, a situation as child's nurse and to do plain sewing; good references from her last employer. Apply for two days at No. 92 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 698 2d-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid, fine washing and fluting; the best of City reference. Can be seen at her employer's for two days, No. 36 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly competent in all its branches; good reference. Call at No. 408 4th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress by a young woman lately from Dublin; would assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 101 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family by a respectable young woman; best of City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for the week at No. 127 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, agreeable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; can be well recommended. Call or address, for two days, No. 4 Stanton-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a good, willing, industrious girl as chambermaid and waitress; best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 402 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman; is a first-class cook; the best of City reference. Call at No. 141 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress; would go out by the day or week; has good City reference. Can be seen at 392 3d-av.

A KIND AND CHARITABLY DISPOSED lady, who is willing to take an educated girl of unquestionable character into her family as nurse, seamstress or lady's maid, not to be subjected to the discomforts of associating with the lower class of servants, will call for one week at No. 15 Brevoort-place.

A LADY WHO IS THOROUGHLY COMpetent to cut and fit children's clothes and do all kinds of plain sewing, wishes work to do in the house. Call or address No. 71 West 17th-st., door No. 2.

NO. 19 EAST 11TH-ST., FRONT HOUSE, back basement—Washing and ironing for families and single gentlemen by Mrs. LOUISA BUTLER. The greatest pains taken to give satisfaction.

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER; ALso ladies' and children's underclothes; embroidery of all kinds on flannel and muslin. Third floor, No. 419 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., New-York.

HOUSEKEEPERS AND MATRONS CAN order Flour by mail or otherwise, and be certain of attention and promptness, by dealing with the NEW-YORK FAMILY FLOUR COMPANY.

MALES.

WANTED.—TO BEG I AM ASHAMED, BUT willing and able to work; should this meet the eye of any Christian, benevolent merchant or manufacturer who is in want of a steady, sober, industrious man, who has a wife and six small children in want of bread, as porter, packer or assistant shipping clerk, a note directed to JOHN, Box No. 200 Times Office, would receive immediate attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a smart, active young man lately landed from the old country, where he had twenty years' experience; is a careful driver; can ride first rate; can clip and singe if required; no objection to town or country; is a Protestant. Address A. B., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a good private family; best of City references; has no objections to going a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 64 West 18th-st. J. W.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who has lived with the first-class families in this City; can give several years of the highest City references. Can be seen at No. 23 East 12th-st., or address M., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a protestant single man of good address, who thoroughly understands his business; best of reference given. Call, or address J. J., at Mr. STILLING'S harness-store, No. 37 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A LONG EXPERIENCED driver, a situation as coachman; has the best of City reference from present employer; has served three years under a veterinary surgeon in England. Apply one week at No. 54 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, a situation as coachman; he is thoroughly competent, and can give first-class City reference. Can be seen or found by addressing RICHARD, Mr. R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family by a respectable young Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; good City references. Address, for two days, G. L., No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; no objection to the country; can milk, if required; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has the very best of City references; no objection to the country. Address M. R., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPErienced man (English) a situation as coachman; first-class City reference from his last place. Call or address P. W., Messrs. Mason's livery stables, corner 27th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class groom with a gentleman; understands the care and management of fast horses thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 64 West 23th-st., private stable, with his present employer, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; willing to make himself generally useful; good reference from last employer. Address JOHN HOWARD, Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman or groom in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference from last employer. Address H. M., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as porter in a store; willing to drive and make himself useful; three years' practice; best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; also understands the proper care of a gentleman's place; has the best of reference. Address W. S., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener, and make himself generally useful; understands all about horses and harness; has recommendations to that effect from his last employer. Address J. G., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant single man of good address, who thoroughly understands his business; best of reference given. Call, or address J. J., at Mr. Stilling's harness-store, No. 37 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; understands his business perfectly; best of reference given from his last employer. Apply at No. 223 East 41st-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO SEcure a situation for his groom; he is a first-class man; can be seen at his present employment, No. 8 Washington-place. Call or address R. D.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN OF CONSIDerable experience in gardening, a situation as gardener; has good reference. Address G. W., Box No. 201 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman; an American, who is worthy of a good situation; there is no better man in the City. Call or address Mr. LOWDEN, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farmhands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN A situation as porter in a store, and would like to drive a horse and wagon in any part of the City; best of City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER by an honest and sober man, (German.) Inquire of Rev. W. BIDWELL, No. 5 Beekman-st., third floor.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED, ADJUSTED and balanced; merchants not employing a bookkeeper can have their books kept on reasonable terms. Address ACCOUNTANT, Office No. 1,206 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN CAN SAVE money by buying Flour from the NEW-YORK FAMILY FLOUR COMPANY. A word to the wise is sufficient.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A HARDWARE SALESMAN HAVing a Northern and Western trade by an old established jobbing house. Address HARDWARE, Post-office Box N 263.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN, AS WAITER; none need apply but those having the best references, at No. 388 5th-av., first door below 36th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS chambermaid and laundress. Call between 9 and 10 o'clock at No. 25 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERmaid in a private family; City reference required. Apply at No. 159 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A FEMALE COOK FOR A BARGE running to Elizabethport; good wages given. Apply at No. 534 Broadway, Room No. 5.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS PENMEN. Address A. B., Box No. 110 Times Office.

AGENTS WANTED (MALE OR FEMALE) at Room No. 24 Bible House, for "The Mysteries of the Neapolitan Convents," a work of absorbing interest, which has produced a profound sensation all over Italy, and is destined to be not less popular in America.

DRY GOODS.—TWO OR THREE DRY GOODS salesmen, who are experienced in the jobbing business, and can influence a good trade, can make a desirable arrangement with CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THROCKMORTON, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

AN INTELLIGENT, WELL EDUCATED girl or woman, in need of a home for the Winter, and willing to make herself useful, may call for one week at No. 46 East 10th-st.

AGENTS FOR A NEW NATIONAL work that is just the book for the times. Apply after 9 A. M. to T. BELKNAP & CO., No. 102 William-st.

YOUNG MARRIED MEN WANTED TO examine the samples of Flour at No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York, and at No. 160 Montague-st., Brooklyn. They can secure good Flour and save money.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. CHENEY, by whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1867, in said Court.—This is to give notice that on the eighth (8th) day of October, A. D. 1867, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William H. Cheeney, of Rochester, in the County of Monroe and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that, in pursuance of the 12th section of the Bankrupt Act, an adjourned meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at office No. 50 Reynold's Arcade, Buffalo-st., in the City of Rochester, County of Monroe, N. Y., before J. D. HUSBANDS, Register, on the 4th day of December, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. E. J. KEENEY, United States Deputy Marshal, Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of GEORGE W. KIMBALL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of GEORGE W. KIMBALL, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law: a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of ISAIAH S. WILLIAMS, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. R. MURRAY, United States Marshal and Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of JOSEPH RUSSELL, a Bankrupt.—The said Bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts. By order of the Court; Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge, at the same hour and place. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of HENRY F. DEVOE, a bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts. By order of the Court: Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge at the same hour and place. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS A. BOYLAN, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Julius A. Boylan in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of December, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., before JOHN FITCH, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt be held before said Register at same time and place above-mentioned. Dated at New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1867. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of November, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY K. STEBBINS, of Rushford, in the County of Allegany and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the front office over No. 6 Washington-street, in Watertown, N. Y., before M. A. HACKLEY, Register, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. EDWARD DODD, Messenger for Northern District New-York. By CHARLES F. SYMONDS, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of ABRAHAM W. LEGGETT, Bankrupt, at New-York City, the 13th day of November, A. D. 1867, to whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Abraham W. Leggett, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said District, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City. N14law3wT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE by Hon. Wm H. Collins, Special County Judge of Oneida County, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the assignment made by Nathan Samuels to John A. Tweedy, to appear before Wm. H. Comstock, a Referee appointed by said order, at his office in the City of Utica, in the County of Oneida, on the 9th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to attend the accounting then and there to be made by said assignee, and to show cause why said assignee should not be discharged. JOHN A. TWEEDY, Assignee of Nathan Samuels. AUDLEY W. GAZZAM, Att'y. for Assignee, Utica, N. Y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES BOUGHT BY G. C. ALLEN, NO. 415 BROADWAY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE IRON WORKS FOR SALE.

The property known as the Atlantic Dock Iron Works, situated at the Atlantic Basin, in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., including the real estate and machinery; one of the best establishments in the country, with tools and patterns for building first-class steamships, &c. Apply on the premises, foot of King-st.

PAPER MILL.—A PERSON WHO HAS HAD the superintendence and keeps the accounts of a paper mill doing a profitable business, wishes to join another in buying it, taking one-third himself; it may now be purchased on very favorable terms; has excellent water-power and a good location; a person acquainted with the business or the purchase of paper stock preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 3,742 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $15,000 TO $25,000, to join the advertiser in a first-class, well-established business. Such an one may hear of a good opportunity by addressing PRIVATE, Box No. 1,553 Post-office.

COAL.

PARMELE BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ENGLISH CANNEL, LIVERPOOL, NEWCASTLE and all kinds of Anthracite COAL.

Gas Companies, dealers and families supplied. Yards IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. Offices No. 32 Pine-st. and No. 10 Union-square, (East side.

COKE, $3 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. Delivered at $3 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 306 West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 15th-st.

CHEAP FUEL FOR STEAM BOILERS—Fine coke at 50 cents per chaldron in the yard, at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
SIDON.....Nov. 20
TIBERIA.....Nov. 27
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN,
First cabin $110; second cabin $65; steerage $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, Nov. 23
ERIN, HALL.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.....SATURDAY, Dec. 7
FRANCE, GRACE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $150.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 23
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 30
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 7
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 14
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 21
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP DIRECT.
The steamship CITY OF CORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 46 North River, for Antwerp direct, at 3 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, carrying cabin passengers only.
Rate of passage $100 currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
MONDAY, Dec. 2. MONDAY, Dec. 30.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 21.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Nov. 28.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 5.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail Service between New-York and Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, will on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.
T. DARLING,
B. L. BURNSIDE,
Commissioners.

BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS VIA KEY WEST.
The steamship LIBERTY will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passengers leaving New-York in the evening of the day previous to sailing will connect with the steamer.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agent, No. 16 Spear's Wharf.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The splendid steamship PERIT, Capt. A. B. DELANCY, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will sail with dispatch.
For freight and passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
CIRCASSIAN, SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
For passage or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Nov. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Nov. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
FOR CALIFORNIA,
carrying United States mails via Panama Railroad.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new and elegant steamship NEBRASKA, Capt. WM. L. MERRY, will be dispatched by the North American steamship Company on MONDAY, Nov. 25, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Panama with the new, fast steamship NEVADA, Capt. JOHN R. KELLY.
These steamships having been built and fitted expressly for this trade, have accommodations that are unsurpassed for elegance or comfort.
To be followed Dec. 15, by the favorite steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting at Panama with the new steamship OREGONIAN.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHARLES DANA, Vice-President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from Friday, 15th, A. M., until Wednesday, at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ,
Calling at
HAVANA
to land passengers.
United States mail steamship ———, Capt. ———, will leave Pier No. 21 North River for above ports on ———, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 21.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 28.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Freight at the reduced rates.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 30,
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The steamship MIAMI, Capt. M. McGLOUGHLIN, will sail from Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamer to the Florida ports.
For freight apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.
Bills of lading signed at office and on pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Nov. 28,
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Dec. 5,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Freight 10c. per foot.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15.
The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st. Agents at Charleston will forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
Steamer MATANZAS will follow on the 30th inst.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 222 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 12, 2:30 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 11, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 14, 9 A. M.	Wednes., Nov. 13, 7:30 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 10 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 15, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 12 M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 8 A. M.
	Wednes., Nov. 20, 10:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 20th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 21, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 7 A. M.
Monday, Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 27th, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE,) AND NORTHPORT.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAML. E. UNDERHILL leaves Pier No. 24 East River (Catharine-st.) at 3½ P. M. and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily, for Lloyd's Dock and Oyster Bay; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Northport; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Union Dock (Bayville.)

FOR GLEN COVE—LANDING AT WHITE-stone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 11, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3 P. M. for above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c. T. S. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., express train for Yaphank and Riverhead, SATURDAYS only.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie at intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN, (By order Admiral Charles H. Bell, U. S. N., Commandant:)

120 iron tanks.	120 iron hoop barrels.
50 boats.	50,000 lbs. tarred sheathing.
33 lots chairs, bureaus, tables, settees, &c.	25 bales oakum snakings.
	17 Narrow axes.
54 scale beams.	2,500 feet leather hose.
15 iron tanks.	6,650 feet rubber hose.
46 scoop shovels.	5 platform scales.
5 jack screws.	Lot rubber belting.
Lot old canvas.	66 zinc and tin cans.
Lot scrap rubber.	15 iron vices.

Log slates, screw-wrenches, hammers, chisels, saws, paints and brushes, &c., &c., &c.
Chain Cables—Four chain cables, stud link, 2¼ inches, 90 fathoms long.
The above goods can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandant.
Terms, cash, United States currency, at time of sale.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE AT NAVY YARD,
BROOKLYN.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order Admiral Chas. H. Bell, U. S. N.;
Iron Tanks—120 iron tanks.
Sheathing—50,000 lbs. tarred sheathing.
Boats—50 boats.
Oakum—25 bales oakum dust and shakings.
Furniture—33 lots bureaus, chairs, tables, settees, &c., &c.
Also.
Chain Cables—4 chain cables, stud link, 2¼ inches, 90 fathoms long.
The above goods can be examined at any time by applying to the commandant.
Terms cash, United States currency, at time of sale.

SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING, &c.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. [illegible], 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the [illegible] of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, the 25th day of November, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following articles:
55,162½ pairs Shoulder Scales.
72 Great Coats (damaged.)
30 yards Buckram.
Terms cash in Government funds. Ten per cent. down at time of sale.
The goods to be removed within five days from date of sale.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. G. SAWTELLE, Brevet Brigadier-General and Q. M. U. S. A.

SHERIFF'S SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN FIFTH, EIGHTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS.
In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court a foreclosure sale will be made on the 6th day of December, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, of the following property, viz.:
No. 5 Thomas-st.
No. 57 West Broadway.
No. 122 Sullivan-st.
No. 59 St. Mark's-place.
No. 11 Anthony, now Worth-st.
By JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY (Thursday,) Nov. 21, at 11 o'clock, within the store, for account of whom it may concern;
1,526 boxes Layer Raisins.
2 half boxes Layer Raisins.
83 quarter boxes Layer Raisins, saved from steamer *Amsterdam*.
10 bags Tarragona Almonds.
100 boxes Figs.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
MIRRORS, CARPETS, &C.
By Johnston & Theall, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 33 Bedford-av., between Clymer and Taylor sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Catalogues at the house and the auctioneer's office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office. Fine Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
AMERICAN ARTISTS' SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST., NOW ON EXHIBITION FREE.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction THURSDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock, at their Fine Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., a valuable collection of beautiful oil paintings of American scenery west of the Rocky Mountains, embracing the most interesting and prominent points in California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory, and the picturesque valley of the Yo Semite, painted from original sketches taken by our American artist, Mr. F. A. BUTMAN, during a ten years' residence on the Pacific coast. The collection numbers in all about 100 pictures of mountain, valley, lake, river and coast scenes, and is particularly worthy of attention as being truthful views of the grand scenery of the far West. Included in the sale are his fine pictures of Mounts Hood, Shasta, St. Helen's, and Lassen's Peak. The above will be on exhibition day and evening from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTEE'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON AVENUE A AND EAST 17TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of MICHAEL NEY SALMON and WM. MULLANY, Executors and Trustees of Jas. Salmon, deceased:
AVENUE A—The valuable five-story brick building and lot No. 202 Avenue A, southeast corner 20th-st. Building 23 by 95.6 feet, covering the entire lot.
EAST 17TH-ST.—The valuable lot with two-story house and stable, now No. 430 East 17th-st., near 1st-av. Lot 25 by 92 feet.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME RESIDENCES AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1867, at the Exchange Salesroom: Three-story and basement frame house, filled in with brick, in Grand-st., next to corner 1st-st., Newburgh, N. Y.; inside and outside shutters; house 25x35, with two wings; lot 110x125; six minutes' walk from depot and dock; gas and water; tin roof; eighteen rooms; every variety of fruit. Also, two-story and French roof brick house and lot, southwest corner Grand and 1st sts., Newburgh, N. Y.; five minutes' walk from dock; house 44x34; lot 115x112.3; gas, furnace, range, hot and cold water throughout; slate roof; bath-room and water-closets; sixteen rooms. For particulars apply at No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

ONE BARREL AND REPEAT IS THE motto of families who buy their Flour of the NEW-YORK FAMILY FLOUR COMPANY, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York, and No. 160 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

SUPERB BOOKS AT AUCTION.
BOOK TRADE SALE ROOMS,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.
Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.
THURSDAY, Nov. 21,
and following days, at 6½ o'clock P. M. each day.
THE PRIVATE LIBRARY
of Mr. George A. Elliot, of Newburgh. A choice and elegant collection of books, comprising several thousand volumes of the best English and American editions. A large number of superbly illustrated works, and a general assortment of works in the various departments, the greater part in rich and elegant bindings. Without reserve, as above.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, 25th and 26th,
At 7 o'clock P. M., each day.
PRIVATE LIBRARY,
COMPRISING A VERY
VALUABLE AND SELECT COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
CONSISTING OF
CHOICE EDITIONS OF STANDARD AMERICAN AND ENGLISH WORKS,
Many books relating to the early history of America.
PRIVATELY PRINTED AND EXTRA ILLUSTRATED WORKS,
(Many in Elegant Bindings.)
Among which may be mentioned Rapin's History of England, six volumes, folio, with many hundred extra plates inserted, some very scarce and valuable; Walton and Cotton's Angler, imp. 8vo, extra illustrations, half-morocco, elegant; Lossing's History of the United States, two volumes, imp. 8vo., half-morocco, extra plates inserted; Boydell's folio edition of Hume's England, 10 volumes; Valpy's original edition of Shakespeare, 15 volumes, cloth, uncut; Heath's Memoirs, 8vo, sheep; Shaw's Illuminated Dresses, 2 volumes, 4to, half-morocco; Walpole's Letters, 8 volumes, &c., &c.
Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

FIFTY-SIXTH AUCTION SALE
OF
SCRANTON COAL.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock, noon,
60,000 TONS
of Coal, from the Lackawanna Regions, deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of December, 1867.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 41 West 38th-st., north side, near 5th-av.; the house is first-class and in perfect order; has all the modern improvements; immediate possession will be given; size 21.6 by about 55; lot half block in depth.
Particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On THURSDAY, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 67 East 52d-st., between 4th and Madison avs.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor suites, centre tables, gilt frame looking-glass, curtains, bedroom furniture, toilet sets, shades, oilcloths, stair carpets, stair rods, dining-room furniture, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
ALSO,
Mortgagee Sale of Books and Fancy Goods.
Full particulars hereafter.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Nov. 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
(For account of whom it may concern:)

$10,000 St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7 ₩ ct. bds., (hypothecated)	$1,000 each
5,500 Manhattan Gaslight 7 ₩ ct. Certificates.	
2,000 Weehawken Ferry Co. 7 ₩ ct. Bonds	$1,000 each
1,050 City of Hoboken, N. J., 7 ₩ ct. Bonds	350 each
5,000 Georgia Creek Coal and Iron Co. Bds.	1,000 each
50 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co. (hypothd)	50 each
20 shares Lafayette Fire Ins. Co. (hypothd)	50 each
40 shares Mechanics' Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
10 shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank	100 each
30 shares Fulton National Bank	30 each
1,000 shares Allen Patent Fire Arm Manufacturing Co	100 each
30 shares American National Bank	100 each
27 shares Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R. Co	100 each
500 shares Pittsburgh and Cherry Run Oil Co.	3 each

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY, which has been the established custom with this house for many years, or special sales made on any day desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
stock auctioneer, dealer and broker in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Stocks, Bonds and Gold,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Established 16 years.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF BREVET MAJOR-GEN. RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Government Yards, Battery, New-York, say
7 Horses,
4 Ambulances and other Government property.
Terms cash in Government funds.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, NOV. 22, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, bedding, mirrors, china, plated-ware, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets, stoves, &c.
Four rosewood pianos. Also, a number of good office desks, tables, chairs and stools.

PROPOSALS.

ST. LOUIS WATERWORKS.
1867.
TO CONTRACTORS.
OFFICE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12, 1867.
Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Building Storage Reservoir," and directed "To the Board of Water Commissioners," will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, southeast corner of 4th and Elm sts., City of St. Louis, until 12 o'clock noon of MONDAY, the 9th day of December, 1867, (at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read,) for constructing a Storage Reservoir on Compton Hill, near Grand-av., between Lafayette-av. and Pontiac-st.
The reservoir will be about 830 feet long by 500 feet wide (measured along the top of inside slope) and 26 feet deep; divided into two compartments by a masonry division wall.
The engineer's approximate estimate of work to be done is as follows:
100,000 cubic yards of earth excavation made into bank.
90,000 cubic yards of earth excavation from burrow pits.
6,000 cubic yards of earth excavation soiling on slopes.
58,000 cubic yards of clay puddles.
2,700 cubic yards of broken stone on slopes.
7,500 cubic yards of concrete.
6,000 cubic yards of stone slope paving.
110 square yards stone floor paving 12 inches thick.
4,350 cubic yards coursed rubble masonry.
150 cubic yards cut stone masonry.
5,000 square feet coping 10 inches thick.
150 lineal feet laying 36-inch cast-iron water pipe.
150 lineal feet laying 30-inch cast-iron water pipe.
8,600 lineal feet laying 20-inch cast-iron water pipe.
130 lineal feet laying 12-inch cast-iron water pipe.
The contractors will be required to commence work within ten days after the award is made. The whole to be completed by the 15th of October, 1869.
Plans can be seen, and specifications, with form of proposal and contract, can be obtained, and all further information will be given upon application at the Engineer's office as above, on or after the 18th of November, 1867. The amount of security required will not be less than fifty thousand dollars. The Board reserves to itself the right to increase this amount of security, after the proposals are opened, to any sum not exceeding one-half the amount of the contract, should they decide that it is for the interest of the city so to do.
By order of the Board, GEORGE K. BUDD, President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, Nov. 8, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 26th day of November, 1867, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the building the MARBLE TILE, MANTELS and BASES for the north wing of the Treasury extension.
Plans and drawings of all the work required can be seen or obtained at this office.
The Marble Tile (excepting that required for the Cashier's Room) will be of black and white marble, of one (1) inch thickness; squares of twelve (12) inches, and to correspond to that in the west wing of the Treasury extension. The white squares must be of veined Italian marble, of good texture and color. The black marble squares must also be of equal quality to that in the halls of the west wing. All the tiles must be accurately jointed and squared, and the face rubbed to a smooth, plane surface, in thorough, workmanlike manner. Borders in the halls to be of black marble, the width to be given hereafter.
About ten thousand (10,000) superficial feet will be required, and bids must be made per superficial foot.
The tile for the Cashier's Room to be of style and dimensions shown on plans and drawings, the bid for which must be in the aggregate.
The skirting for rooms and halls must be of best dove-colored Vermont marble, of quality, dimensions and finish equal to sample shown in this office. About seven thousand (7,000) lineal feet will be required, and bids must be made per lineal foot.
Mantels to be of best veined Italian marble, according to plans and drawings in this office; must be finished in the best style; bids for the same to be made per piece. Bidders may, however, state price if furnished in other marbles, and submit specimens of such marble as they can furnish.
All the above work must be completed and delivered on or before the 1st day of February, 1868.
Payments will be made on estimates prepared by authorized officers of the Department; upon which estimate amounts twenty per cent. will be retained until the completion and delivery of the work.
All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of $2,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of such security to be certified to by either a U. S. District Judge, Attorney, or Clerk of U. S. District Court.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, or to award for any portion of the same, if deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.
Bids to be inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposals for Marble Work," and addressed to the "Supervising Architect, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C."
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, U. S. Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Nov. 19, 1867.
TO MACHINISTS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1867, for the supply of 300 water metres, Worthington's Patent, of the following sizes, viz: five-eighths of an inch, one, two and three inch, the quantity of each size required, to be determined by the Board. Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposals for Water Metres," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering.
The amount of security required will be $1,000.
Specimens of the metres and blank forms of bids can be had on application to the Clerk of the Board at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

PROPOSALS RECEIVED DAILY BY the NEW-YORK FAMILY FLOUR COMPANY for their choice brands; single barrels delivered at wholesale prices.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAM ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 220 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., tells the name and shows the likeness of future husband, brings together those long separated, lucky numbers.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.
DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
THIS THURSDAY, Nov. 21, at 8.
For the last time, Grillparzer's celebrated tragedy,
MEDEA.
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK
in her unrivaled character of Medea.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 22, at 8,
MARIANNE,
A WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 23,
GRAND SHAKESPEARE NIGHT.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director
Reappearance of
MLLE. TOSTEE.
Mlle. TOSTEE'S physician having announced her complete restoration to health, she will reappear, and positively perform, on
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 21,
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS NEXT,
and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, Nov. 23, in
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
La Grand Duchesse.....Mlle. Tostee
Fritz.....Mons. Guffroy
Le Prince Paul.....Mons. Leduc
Le Baron Puck.....Mons. Lagriffoul
Le General Boum.....Mons. Duchesne
Le Baron Grog.....Mons. Valter
Nepomuc.....Mons. Monier
Wanda.....Mlle. De Felcourt
Iza.....Mlle. de Bongars
Amelie.....Mlle. Monier
Olga.....Mlle. Mathilde
Charlotte.....Mlle. Susanne
Officier.....Mons. Chopin
NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 23,
LE PLUIE ET LE BEAU TEMPS,
LE SUPPLICE D'UNE FEMME,
LA ROSE DE ST. FLOUR.
Tickets at the Theatre; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Macy's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Admission $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Balcony Boxes, $8 to $10; Proscenium Boxes, $10 to $15.
Begins at 7¾.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or col[leg]e. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. KEITH, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or address the Principal.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY.
English, German and French Boarding and Day School for boys and girls, No. 96 2d-av.
WHITE & LANPHER, Principals.
N. B.—Evening classes for young men, in French, German and book-keeping.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.
The Winter Term commences Nov. 21, 1867.

MISS WARREN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. EVENING CLASSES ALSO.
NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 69 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av. Rev. Henry B. Chapin, A. M., Rector, (successor to Geo. P. Quackenbos, A. M.) The second quarter of the Forty-eighth School year commences on MONDAY, Nov. 18. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—One of the pleasantest locations, finest buildings and best schools in the State; with 12 teachers; double rooms, papered, carpeted and fully furnished. Send for circular. Winter term commences Dec. 17. ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE, AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Boarding-school for boys; beauty of scenery and pureness of air unsurpassed. The French is strictly the language of the school.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st. Sixth season. Classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, for Ladies, Misses and Masters.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, on Washington-square.
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, PRIMARY, FRENCH.
Fits for COLLEGE, BUSINESS, WEST POINT.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MRS. BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st.

THE MISSES WATSONS' SCHOOL FOR misses and children, at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience gives private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches. Hours from 3 until 9 P. M. Highest reference. Address M. A., Box No 164 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY WHO speaks English and French, and who can also teach music for the first two years, desires a position as resident governess; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 182 3d-av.

INSTRUCTION WILL BE GIVEN BY an experienced teacher of English, music and French as an equivalent for board. Address X. A. X., Union-square Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teaching desires an engagement as visiting governess. Reference, her last engagement of four years. Address Miss G., Box No. 139 New-York Post-office.

LECTURES.

DR. DEEMS' LECTURE.
At the special request of a number of citizens, Rev. Dr. DEEMS will deliver his lecture on "CULTURE AGAINST NATURE," in the large Chapel of the University, Washington-square, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; at the door.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The second lecture of the course will be delivered at Cooper Institute THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1867, by Rev. J. HYATT SMITH. Subject—*Sight Seeing from New-York to Jerusalem.*
HENRY L. SLOTE, Chairman Lecture Committee.
FREDERICK H. GROSZ, Secretary.

MR. JOHN B. GOUGH WILL LECTURE ON FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at the Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the Women's Prison Association and Home. Tickets can be had at Carter's and Randolph's book-stores, at Nos. 5 and 13 Cooper Union, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CHURCH OF SANTIAGO.—THE Church of Santiago celebrates divine service on SUNDAY MORNINGS at 11½, in Spanish, and on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½, in English, in the Episcopal Church in 22d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Seats free. HENRY C. RILEY, Rector.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD—LOST, TUESDAY EVENING, between 5 and 6 o'clock, a Fischer Victorine, riding from Claremont, Bloomingdale Road, Chauncey's Lane, Central Park, 5th-av., 38th-st. and Broadway; the above reward will be paid by leaving it at Talliman's stable, corner 38th-st. and Broadway.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON TUESDAY, FROM A barouche, between No. 29 East Washington-place and No. 25 Union-square to 281 5th-av. a square camel's hair shawl, small black centre. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning same to 281 5th-av. No questions asked.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF COMMON STOCK IN the Mariposa Company, in the name of S. U. Seaman, numbered 4,067, for 51 shares. The transfer has been stopped. The finder will please deliver it at the office of the Company. JAMES H. FERDON, Secretary.

LOST—IN THE NEW-HAVEN CARS, AT 27TH-st., a MAROON BAG, in which was a journal. $20 will be paid for the delivery of the bag and journal, or for the journal alone, at No. 4 East 14th-st., and no questions asked.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room each day,
COMMENCING AT 2½ AND 7½ P. M.
This week will be presented
THE POWERFUL MELODRAMA OF
ADAM AND EVE;
OR,
THE SAILOR'S DREAM.
THE ONLY LIVING GORILLA
in captivity,
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS,
A very attractive and comprehensive collection of
BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING SKELETON, FAT LADY,
LEOPARD CHILD, LEARNED SEAL,
LIVING SEA-LEOPARDS, SNAKES, MONKEYS,
HAPPY FAMILY,
GRAND AQUARIA,
RECENTLY ADDED,
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
embracing the most prominent, wonderful and attractive specimens of animated nature ever exhibited. Can be seen day and night.
Admission, to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT MORAL LESSON:
"BETTER THAN A HUNDRED SERMONS,"
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
THE FLORENCES. THE FLORENCES.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
IN THEIR ORIGINAL CHARACTERS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
EVERY EVENING, BURLESQUE OF MEDEA.
MEDEA.....Mr. LEFFINGWELL.
JASON.....Mr. CHAS. HOWARD WATKINS.
Also, FIT TO BE A DUCHESS.
FRANCINI PREVAL.....Mrs. HOWARD WATKINS.
MARQUIS DE RICHVILLE.....Mr. LEFFINGWELL.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE,
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Increased Attractions. Two New Ballets.
KALOSPINTHECHROMOKRENE,
the wonderful magic crystal fountain, introduced by Prof. Mosster, from Berlin, in M. Ronzani's ballet, entitled LA FONTAINE D'AMOUR.
Romantic ballet danced by
GUISEPPENA MORLACCHI,
Sig. GIOVANI LUPO,
the
SEVEN PRINCIPAL DANSEUSES,
AND M. DE POL'S
GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
in the Spectacular Drama of the
GOLDEN BRANCH.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK.

LYRIC HALL. FRIDAY.
Nos. 723, 725 and 727 6th-av.,
Between 41st and 42d sts.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS.....DIRECTOR
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 22, at 8,
THEO. THOMAS' THIRD
GRAND POPULAR CONCERT,
at the above-named new and elegant Concert Hall.
First appearance at these concerts of the young and popular prima donna,
MISS MINNIE A. HAUCK,
together with
THE UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA
AND EMINENT SOLOISTS,
in a varied and brilliant programme.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS ONLY.
SUNDAY EVENING, SECOND SUNDAY CONCERT.

MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
STEINWAY HALL.
EIGHTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.
L. F. HARRISON.....DIRECTOR
Reappearance for one night only of the celebrated and favorite prima donna,
MME. PAREPA-ROSA,
together with the following eminent artists:
Signor Ferranti.....Baritone
Mr. Oscar Pfeiffer.....Pianist
Mr. Carl Rosa.....Violinist
Mr. W. R. Johnston.....Organist
Mr. G. W. Colby.....Conductor
THE PRICE OF TICKETS WILL REMAIN AS USUAL, the sale of which will commence on THURSDAY MORNING at Steinway Hall; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and General Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway.

BUNYAN HALL,
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
THE PILGRIM.
MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX.
TWO HUNDRED LIFE-SIZE FIGURES.
BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPES.
MUSIC BY PHILIP PHILLIPS.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS RELIGIOUS ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD.
EVERY EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.
MATINEES, AT 2 P. M.,
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Admission, 50 cents and $1.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G., BAND CONCERT—SEVENTH SEASON.
1st CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1867.
Season tickets can be obtained of
Wm. A. Pond, music-store, No. 547 Broadway.
Peter J. Bogert, Mealio's hat-store, Nos. 416 and 615 Broadway.
J. C. Rushton, Druggist, No. 1,117 Broadway, corner 25th-st.; Brower Bros., stationers, No. 295 Broadway; Louis B. Rader, No. 160 Pearl-st., and C.S. Grafulla, No. 1 Stanton-st.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
THE FIRST FALL AND WINTER Exhibition of original pictures and sculptures is NOW OPEN at the Galleries, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., daily from 9 A. M. until dusk, and from 7½ to 10 o'clock P. M. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec., N. A.

HARTZ, THE WIZARD OF THE WORLD.—No. 806 Broadway. Eleven nights at DODWORTH HALL THIS EVENING, at 8, SATURDAY at 2½. MAGIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY. THE REAL INDIAN BASKET FEAT will be introduced with other novel illusions. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1; for sale at the Hall. Doors open at 7¼. Chickering's Piano is used. Matinee, children half price. Doors open at 2.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theory, piano, singing and Violin classes now forming for the second quarter.

AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., free exhibition of oil-paintings by Mr. F. A. BUTMAN. To be sold at auction THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

MUSICAL.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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SECOND WEEK AND CERTAIN SUCCESS! THE THEATRE FASHIONABLY CROWDED EVERY NIGHT TO SEE "NORWOOD."
* * The Grand Military Tableaux nightly encored.
* * The vast popular voice in its favor.
* * The beautiful Worrell Sisters appear
* * In the play in interesting characters.
* * Lovely Scenery!
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* * Move the audiences alternately to
* * Tears, Smiles and Enthusiasm.
NORWOOD { Is the great moral play of the times. Maids and youths can enjoy it without hurt. Age and manhood, wifehood and widowhood, are delighted with it.
The performance terminates at 10½ o'clock.
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Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
In consequence of the great desire to witness the present revival of STANDARD PLAYS, the Manager respectfully intimates that the BOX-BOOK WILL BE OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
THURSDAY, Nov. 21,
Mrs. Cowley's elegant Comedy of
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. B. T. DAVENPORT, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. E. CASHIN, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss ANNIE WARD, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss J. DAY, and Miss E. MONELL.
FRIDAY, Nov. 22, (for the last time,)
THE HONEYMOON.
SATURDAY, Nov. 23, (for the last time,)
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
It is respectfully announced that the
NEW AND ORIGINAL DRAMA
by Mr. Watts Phillips, now being performed in London with the greatest success, entitled
MAUD'S PERIL,
having been purchased by Mr. Wallack, it will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
with beautiful scenery, appropriate appointments, costumes, and an excellent cast.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

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Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
Second year of the world-renowned
BLACK CROOK,
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GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
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SPLENDID NEW UNIFORMS FROM PARIS.
Brilliant reception of the
TWO PREMIERS ASSOLUTA.
GRAND BALLET OF 70, 70, 70, 70,
and the CHILD VIVANDIERE, &c., &c.
FIRST MALE DANCER OF THE DAY.
Splendid Scenery, Costumes, Armors, &c., &c.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

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SATURDAY NEXT, AT ONE.
FRENCH THEATRE. ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

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have created
THE MOST MARKED SENSATION
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TREMENDOUS AERIAL FLIGHTS
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absolutely baffle description, appears every night and at all the matinees.
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FOUR MATINEES NEXT WEEK,
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THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 21,
Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER'S GRAND CONCERT,
on which occasion he will be assisted by
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Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. BERNARD LISTEMANN, Solo Violinist.
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Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist at Piano.
Admission ONE DOLLAR to all parts of the Hall.
No reserved seats.

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Proceeds for the benefit of the Trinity Baptist Church, worshipping corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av.

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FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

Detailed Accounts of the Recent Events in Italy.

The Republican Demonstration in Paris.

Circular of the European Powers in Relation to Cretan Affairs.

The steamship *St. Laurent*, from Havre Nov. 6, and Brest Nov. 9, arrived at this port yesterday. The mails by the Royal mail steamship Cuba were received in this City last evening. The advices by these vessels are three days later than those at hand by the steamship *City of Baltimore*.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Napoleon's Policy—Republicanism in Paris—Baron Benst's Visit to London—Military Preparations of Prussia—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 8, 1867.

My letter of Tuesday must have prepared you for the complete collapse of the Garibaldian movement and its logical sequence—the evacuation of the Roman territory by the Italian troops. In the official note explaining its motives for this prompt retirement of its army, the Italian Government takes care to show that in obeying its treaty obligations it yields none of the pretensions at has advanced in regard to Rome. It states that the defeat and dismantlement of the volunteers have put an end to the necessity of intervention of any kind, and that, therefore, the King's Government, not deeming it opportune to remain longer in the places it had occupied, had determined to recall its troops. This resolution had moreover been dictated by military and political considerations. It removes every kind of motive and pretext from the fresh intervention of the French in Rome. Reminding France that it had declared that as soon as the Pontifical territory was freed from its invaders it would consider its task accomplished and retire, it states that as soon as this promise is realized, it could "enter the path of negotiations with the view of settling definitively the Roman question, and endeavoring to obtain a solution which would be likely to reconcile the aspirations of the Italians with the interests of the Catholic religion, and remove a permanent cause of trouble for Italy as well as for the conscience and peace of Europe."

I am particular in quoting the words of the official journal, for they serve as the text of the speculations which have taken the place of the anxieties that have agitated the public mind here for some weeks past.

Let me just premise that I have all along been convinced that the Emperor is sincerely desirous of bringing this question to a final and satisfactory settlement. In reporting, therefore, the prevailing impression here, I do so in opposition to my own belief, the grounds for which have been fully expressed in my two last letters. It cannot be denied that the distrust manifested by most of the European Governments in reward to the Emperor's proposition for a Congress reflects the general feeling in France. People are apprehensive that the scheme is merely intended to bolster up the existing state of things in Rome, and cast upon other Governments the responsibility of the maintenance of a system which has become odious in the eyes of the world, and which is now shouldered by France alone. If this be the idea, it must be admitted that it is a very short-sighted one, and not at all such as we are justified in attributing to a man of the Emperor's political sagacity. In the first place he could not expect that the keen-witted statesmen who guide the political destinies of Europe could be caught in such a trap. They have an equal interest with himself in the final adjustment of this question, but not such an adjustment as would pledge them to a perpetual war against the religious and political consciences of men. Secondly, he knows that no such pledge would be carried out, for whatever might be the dispositions of Governments to enforce it, public sentiment would never sustain them in the attempt. Lastly, he cannot be blind to the fact that were he to succeed in such a project, he would give renewed vitality to the republican element in France. Let his proceedings but suggest the suspicion that he is playing into the hands of the Ultramontane party on this question, and he will lose the support of that conservative portion of his subjects, who, although they are adverse to political revolutions, entertain less dread of them than they do of clerical denominations in political and social affairs.

Is the Emperor insensible to these facts? I think not, and therefore I cannot concur in the apprehensions which I have expressed regarding his course on this question. With him it is a vital one, and on the prudence and caution which he uses in dealing with it, unquestionably depend the stability of his throne and dynasty.

It is satisfactory to find that the position taken by VICTOR EMMANUEL in arresting GARIBALDI and his sons has led to no serious disturbances in Italy. With the exception of some slight outbreaks at Milan and Pavia provoked by the Mazzinians, the other great cities have remained perfectly tranquil.

THE REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT MONTMARTRE.

The Government has deemed it necessary to give in the *Moniteur* of this morning its version of the occurrences which led to the arrest of so many citizens in the Cemetery of Montmartre on Saturday, and an account of which I forwarded you in my last. It states that several days previously it had received information from different sources, corroborated by announcements in several of the public journals, that a demonstration was in progress of organization which, under the pretence of doing honor to the tomb of MANIN, proposed to agitate public opinion and provoke a manifestation in reference to the events of which Italy is just now the theatre. The Commissary of Police charged with the surveillance of this quarter received instructions accordingly. He was ordered to maintain the respect due to the Cemetery, to prevent the gathering of crowds, to facilitate the circulation of visitors and to oppose if necessary the manifestations that had been announced, and which were of a nature to disturb the public peace and to profane the sacredness of a spot devoted to meditation and prayer.

Toward 12 several persons made their appearance. A single policeman was posted in an adjoining avenue, whose orders were to keep the circulation free. At 1 o'clock the number of visitors increased, and it became necessary to place a second policeman, and soon a third. Later ten *sergens de ville* were added, and toward 3 o'clock, the avenue being crowded, it became necessary to maintain the free movement of visitors, and to invite the persons present not to stop. Each visitor had full liberty to deposit his chaplets on the tomb, and about one hundred and fifty were thus placed.

About 5 the crowd, whose composition imparted to the demonstration a decided political character, became considerable; soon it took the direction of COMPERT CAVAIGNAC's tomb, and there it became massed in a manner which rendered circulation impossible.

Assisted by one of his colleagues and followed by several *Sergens de Ville*, the Commissary of Police made his way to the centre of the crowd, which at this time was composed of from four to six hundred persons, and which seemed disposed to resist the invitations of his agents. He advanced with his scarf on through the crowd, and summoned it three times, in the usual legal form, to disperse, taking care in the intervals between his summonses to address himself individually to the persons nearest him, counselling them to act prudently and to free the approaches to the tomb. To these appeals, to which no attention was paid, succeeded formal injunctions and the declaration that force would be employed to carry them out.

No attention was paid to these words, murmurs were heard and the right to use them by a representative of the law was contested. The police agents then intervened, taking by the arms the most obstinate and forcing them to move. Cries of "*A bas la police,*" "*Vive l' Italie,*" "*Vive* GARIBALDI," were now heard. Attempts were made to arrest some of the rioters others took their part and even went so far as to insult the agents and the magistrates who directed their proceedings. Finally forces were then called upon arrested by the *Sergens de Ville* and conducted to the neighboring post.

Such is the Government account of the affair. It differs from that of the arrested parties and their friends in several important points, but more especially in that relating to the utterance of seditious outcries. According to the latter, not a word was uttered that could offend the susceptibilities of the authorities. The whole offence consisted in their being present. As the matter is to come before the tribunals I refrain from offering any opinion as to the facts contested.

ANOTHER ENTENTE CORDIALE.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, which professes to be in the confidence of M. DE BEUST, assures its readers that the Austrian statesman is highly elated at the success of his trip to London, and that the understanding between France, England and Austria on all the leading questions which occupy the attention of their Cabinets is now perfect. It is understood that the Roman question constituted the principal object of M. DE BEUST's mission to London. Are we to infer from the statement of the *Memorial* that the three Governments undertake to maintain the *status quo* in Turkey in spite of the complications that may arise out of further religious persecutions in that Empire? Again, what is the understanding on the Roman question? Does the English Government mean to maintain the Pope in the possession of his temporalities? If it does, it may promise itself a lively time of it with Protestant sentiment.

THE MILITARY PREPARATIONS OF PRUSSIA.

It is stated that the armaments of Prussia are now complete, and that for the first-class and the half of the second van of the landwehr throughout the whole of the Confederation of the North they will give a total of about 750,000 men. The announcement that a fresh levy of landwehr was to take place by the orders of the Minister of War is therefore without foundation. The only serious levy that is being made, says the *Bulletin International*, is that of Bavaria and Wurtemburg, when in virtue of the adoption of the Prussian system, they are obliged to form the two first vans beside a reserve. The reforms of the field artillery in Prussia are terminated, and the Commissions are occupying themselves with the siege guns. The purchases of horses have been suspended.

From all this we are led to infer that the Government at Berlin has no idea that it will be forced, within any proximate period, to employ the military resources which it has been accumulating. The fact is a reassuring one to the friends of peace.

EDGAR QUINET ON FRENCH INTERVENTION.

Le Temps contains a powerful article from the pen of EDGAR QUINET, on the intervention of France in the Roman question, which takes for text the following passage in a letter written to him by the prisoner of Ham, in 1844: "There is nothing to fear for liberty as long as France possesses in her midst men like you, who recall to the people their rights and their duties." On this M. QUINET bases a very able and convincing lecture to the people of France on the evil tendency of the policy of intervention, but especially that of intervention for the support of a theocracy. "The first of the conditions of modern government," he says, "is to respect in me my conscience, my religion, my faith and my moral life. But when you oblige me to aid in the maintenance of any sort of theocratic authority by fire and sword, what do you do? You break my whole moral being; you compel me to violate my convictions. All those internal truths for which I have never ceased to labor and which make up the sum of my life, you constrain me to set aside. You do worse than offend my religion. You force me to offend, to combat and annihilate it myself."

I wish I could translate in time for you the whole of this article. It is the most eloquent and convincing exposition of the inconsistencies of the Imperial policy that has as yet appeared from any pen.

NEWSPAPER SQUABBLES.

The Paris journals are fighting over the comparative aggregate of their circulations, and so far as blowing is concerned, some of them can hold their own with the most energetic of the New York newspapers in that line. If their editors confined themselves to this harmless amusement they would be none the worse for it. But the scandals which have led to the recent personal assault upon M. VILLEMESSANT Manager, of the *Figaro*, by M. SOL, one of the editors of the *Courrier Francais*, are of a very different character, and make one blush for the honor of the profession. The details are too painful to enlarge upon.

THE REPORTED SALE OF ST. THOMAS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The *Liberté* corrects the statement made by the *Havas Agency* in regard to the sale to the United States of all the Danish possessions in the West Indies, and says that it is only the Island of St. Thomas that has been disposed of. Eight million of dollars, the *Liberté* says, is the price paid for the island.

PERSONAL.

M. DU CHAILLU, the African traveler, has been here for the last week, superintending the preparation of a French edition of his juvenile work, which is to be published simultaneously in New-York, London and Paris. He returns to America about the middle of the month, and will take with him a splendid set of illustrations for his lectures, which he has had painted for him by an English artist, who accompanied Dr. BARTH on one of his expeditions. M. DU CHAILLU will lecture through the whole of the Eastern and Western States this Winter and Spring, his engagements extending to late in May.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Official (Garibaldian) Report of the Decisive Battle of Mentana.

From the Florence Riforma, Nov. 5.

On the 3d November, at 12:30 P.M., the body of volunteers which occupied Monte Rotondo was put in motion by the Garibaldian chiefs, and directed, in an order of the day, all the arrangements suggested by military art to guard against an unexpected attack. The advanced guard was composed of the First Battalion of Bersaglieri, which was ordered to throw out strong flanking parties on our right, which was the side exposed to the enemy. We were in all about 5,000 men, with the two pieces of artillery taken at Monte Rotondo. The advanced guard had passed Mentana (this seems about two miles from Monte Rotondo) when word was passed back that the Pontifical troops had already attacked the head of the column at the extreme point of the advanced guard. On seeing the enemy the General made the following dispositions:

The Second Battalion of Volunteers and the Second and Third Bersaglieri, together with the Carabiniers of Leghorn, were extended on the heights which rise about half a mile from Mentana, and were received with a very sharp fire of foreign Chasseurs and Zouaves.

But the positions in front of Mentana not being suitable for defence, and a movement in force toward the left being developed by the enemy with the evident intention of cutting off our line of retreat, our line was withdrawn into Mentana, occupying the houses and the castle, while the rest of the Garibaldian troops were echeloned on the left and behind the village. Then two columns of Chasseurs and Zouaves attacked in front and on the left, as had been foreseen, and succeeded for a few minutes in penetrating as far as the first houses. The position was critical, Mentana and the retreat were threatened. Gen. GARIBALDI ordered the whole line to charge with the bayonet; it was brilliantly executed, and Mentana was recovered. The General himself directed from a height the fire of our guns. The day seemed won, and the enemy was at every instant losing ground, when a new and dense hostile line appeared on the field. They were the fresh battalions of the Antibes legion who, reinforcing the wavering battalions of the first line, attacked our left with new vigor. Their arms of precision and artillery caused heavy loss to our men, who disputed the ground foot by foot. But victory seemed now hopeless. We were crushed with numbers, and paralyzed by the want of ammunition for our guns, which had exhausted their seventy rounds. It was necessary to save the line of retreat and to hold the enemy in check, preventing him from descending on the road that leads from Mentana to Monte Rotondo. This object was successfully attained, and the retreat on Monte Rotondo was effected.

Gen. GARIBALDI concentrated there all his disposable forces for the defence of the position and the castle. The enemy attempted a withdraw gunshot of the village, but did not advance nor attack. Toward 4 o'clock he drew up his forces on the heights facing Monte Rotondo, and left the whole evening and night at our disposal. Gen. GARIBALDI might have employed this time in reorganizing and opposing an extreme resistance in the elevated position of Monte Rotondo. But after the French and Italian intervention, the political situation preponderated over the military, and further bloodshed became useless. Gen. GARIBALDI perceived it, and ordered a retreat on Passo Corese. It was executed in the course of the evening, in presence of the enemy, and in excellent order.

The combat lasted four hours. The whole Pontifical army, with three batteries of artillery, of which, however, they could only place a few guns in position, were in front. The behavior of the volunteers during the fight was praiseworthy, and almost all the general and superior officers suffered in person during the critical moments of the fight. But the seeds of dissolution scattered through the body by the infamous arts of the hired agents of the authorities, the failure of ammunition, the miserable arms, the evident want of an object, had rendered victory impossible. The individual actions of gallantry were numerous, and on receiving the reports we shall make them known. Our losses may amount to two hundred and fifty dead and wounded, and some hundreds of prisoners; but the enemy paid still more dearly for his victory.

Signed, Gen. FABRIZI, Chief of Staff; Col. MISSORI, Col. MENOTTI GARIBALDI, GUERRINI, ALBERTO MARIO.

The Paris telegrams bring news of the death of a distinguished French Minister, M. DUCHATEL, in his sixty-fourth year. In early life M. DUCHATEL was a barrister, and subsequently became a journalist, writing chiefly in the *Globe*. He first obtained a seat in the Chamber of Deputies in 1832. He was a devoted supporter of M. GUIZOT, whose Home Minister he was for the seven years which preceded the revolution of 1848. Like his chief, M. DUCHATEL was a Protestant. Like him, also, he was faithful to the July *regime* and to the fortunes of the House of Orleans, and since the fall of King LOUIS PHILIPPE has never taken any part in public affairs.

The Vienna papers assert that the Sublime Porte, in a note replying to the four Powers on the subject of Candia, after drawing their attention to the recent proclamation of the Grand Vizier to the Cretans, declares that the Turkish Government is fully prepared to assume the responsibility for its own acts, and desires nothing more than that the Powers in future should remain, as they had promised, from every kind of interference in the Candian question. Intelligence had reached St. Petersburgh from Constantinople that the Turkish Government had purchased 50,000 breech-loaders, constructed on the Snyder principle, and that by the Spring 60,000 of the Turkish troops of the line will be furnished with these arms. Besides Erzroum, Kars also has now been fortified, and heavy pieces of rifled cannon are being transported from Constantinople to Asia Minor.

Garibaldi's Order of the Day Issued at San Colombo.

From the London Daily News, Nov.

The following order of the day, issued by GARIBALDI on the 29th ult., will be read with interest, notwithstanding the events which have since occurred:

ORDER OF THE DAY.

CAMP OF THE ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS,
HEADQUARTERS, SAN COLOMBO, Oct. 29.

The Americans struggled for fourteen years to complete their independence, and became the freest and most powerful nation in the world; the Greeks the same for more than eleven years; and thus it has been with all the nations which have wished to live their own life, and not submit to miserable humiliations like those to which foreign predominance has so long condemned our country. In 1848, after exhibiting a sublime impetuosity, the Italian people slackened in a few months, and immediately after the minor disaster of Custozza every one took the road home. In 1849 the campaign of Novara was signalized by dead misfortune for our country, and but for the glorious defence of Venice and Rome our military history of that period would be only too mournful. Now we are engaged in a struggle against the most hateful of Governments, and we have behind us another which is on a par with it; hence corruption, intrigues, and all kinds of manœuvres. Both Governments alike aim, by the falsehoods they disseminate, to annihilate this nucleus of volunteers, the generous representatives of the national conscience. The irregularity of our organization led at first to acts which would be all the more deplorable were they to continue; and even in this I discover the perfidious hands of those who are interested in destroying us. These volunteers, who now present a magnificent spectacle to the world, and who have already compelled the timorous foreign mercenaries to shut themselves up in Rome, and blow up the bridges which lead there—these volunteers, I say, ought to maintain a demeanor worthy of the lofty mission they are called upon to fulfil. Privations, fatigues, perils and resistance to the enemies of Italy will be the subject of your discourse when, having returned to your homes, you relate, with head erect, to your families the glorious achievements accomplished by you. I conclude; we will finish it, and finish it well.

G. GARIBALDI.

Anti-Governmental and Riotous Demonstrations Throughout the Kingdom—Popularity of Mazzini.

Florence (Nov. 3) Correspondence of La Liberté.

The demonstrations are continued almost everywhere—at Naples, Milan, Genoa, Brescia. At Parma the students having flung stones at the troops, the latter, it is said, received orders to fire. Several persons were wounded and two killed. There was a fresh manifestation at Turin on the evening of Oct. 31. The band of the National Guard, in obedience to the demand of the people, played Garibaldi's hymn. During the music, and amid bravos of the crowd, a man with sledge hammer in hand rushed to the marble statute of King VICTOR EMMANUEL, and struck it repeatedly. The King's arm which was resting on the sword of Gaeta and Pastrengo, fell at the first blow to the ground, and the sword was broken in three parts. The man was then arrested, and it was found that he was a working smith who said that he was only executing the order given by his master. In Naples the shops are closed at nightfall. Gen. CARRANO, the commander of the National Guard, on seeing the royal proclamation, resigned his command in disgust, and the twelve Colonels of the twelve legions of the guard wished to do the same, and only consented to hold their command provisionally in order to preserve order in the town.

On the 1st of November some persons began to post on the walls of PISA a proclamation of MAZZINI, calling the Italians to arms. The police commenced to tear them down, and a riot arose. A crowd went to the prefect's house; young men—students mounted on chairs—read the proclamation aloud amid frenzied applause. The prefect, who was besieged, drew up a warning, which the police began to post on the walls; but as soon as he was posted it was torn down. The brush and paste of the posters were forced from them, and MAZZINI's proclamation triumphantly appeared on the walls. The carbineers looked on and did nothing. Thirty defenders mounted guard, and swore that they would protect the proclamation of MAZZINI. The carbineers having got orders, marched toward them sabre in hand. The people received them with a shower of stones. Men got on the roofs of houses and threw tiles on the heads of the soldiers. At last the military fired and blood flowed. In 1860 Count CAVOUR rubbed his hands after the vote proclaiming Rome the capital of Italy, and thought he had annihilated MAZZINI by appropriating his programme. The situation is the same now. In order to annihilate MAZZINI of influence, the King must sign the proclamation of Pavia. In Turin the demonstrations smell of powder and barricades. In Naples they take the form of a carnival. "We will not attempt to describe," says the *Roma*, of Naples, "the extravagance, the absurdities and the excesses which the Parthenopean city is the theatre at this moment. The lazzaroni have it all their own way. The insurrectional committee held its sittings in the very hall of the Provincial Council of Naples."

The Arrest of Gen. Garibaldi.

The Florence *Riforma* of Nov. 6, contains a long and interesting account of GARIBALDI's subsequent arrest at Figline. He had announced his intention of proceeding immediately to Caprera, and the order had been sent to Messrs. RUBATTINO, of Genoa, to forward a steamer to Leghorn for his reception. When the directions given by the Government became known urgent and repeated telegrams were dispatched to Gen. MENABREA, in the hope of inducing him to rescind the resolution. But the telegrams remained unanswered. On the contrary, it turned out, not without rebellious symptoms on the part of the General's followers. But GARIBALDI forbade all violence, and after protesting against the illegality of his arrest placed himself at the disposal of the agents of the Government. He was conveyed to La Spezzia, and the Deputy CRISPI, who was present on the occasion, has published a formal protest against the act of the Government, whose conduct he denounces as vexatious and provocative at home, cowardly abroad, and a violation of law and of the liberties of the subject.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

Text of the Note of the European Powers to the Porte and of Prince Gortchacow's Explanatory Circular in Relation Thereto.

From the London Morning Herald, Nov. 7.

The following is the text of the identical note addressed by the Governments of France, Russia, Prussia and Italy to the Porte relative to the Cretan question:

Since the beginning of the lamented events which have occurred in the Island of Crete, the Great Powers took a great concern in the state of things, which not only wounded their feelings of humanity, but which would also exercise among the Christian population in Turkey an influence endangering the tranquillity of the East and the general peace.

Several of those Powers have agreed to advise the Porte to stop the effusion of blood, and to concert with them a solution to that deplorable conflict by means of an impartial inquiry on the complaints and the wishes of the Candiotes.

Meantime, they insisted upon saving the families of the insurgents from the calamities of war.

The Ottoman Government did not materially oppose that work of humanity, but they met the counsels, the exhortations and the urgent and reiterated demands of the cabinets with an inert strength nothing could victoriously attack.

The amnesty the Ottoman Government granted to suspend hostilities does not give any of the guarantees which would render such a step truly serious, and their definitive refusal of a collective inquiry leaves no hope for any solution of the open question, nor any remedy to the abuses which provoked the rising of the Candiotes, which agitated the Christians in the East, and won the solicitude of the Great Powers in Europe.

In spite of their pressing demands not a single organic reform has been resorted to till now to satisfy the wishes of the other Christian populations of the Ottoman Empire, for whom the sight of that stubborn conflict is a permanent cause of excitement.

In those conjunctures the Powers who have offered their counsels to the Porte have the satisfaction of having accomplished the dictates of humanity and of their feelings of sympathy, not only for the general interests of the Christian races, but for the well-being of Turkey herself, for whom their fate is indissolubly connected with the happiness and tranquillity of the populations placed under the Sultan's sceptre.

The cabinets apprehend that the prolongation of that sanguinary conflict, and the obstinate resistance of the Porte to listen to friendly exhortations, should dispel among those populations the hope of seeing their situation really improved just at the moment when they are most fervently entertaining such hopes. By following such a policy the Porte is precipitating the crisis the cabinets are so anxious to avoid.

They believe that they have exhausted the efforts of conciliation and the advices of foresight.

Therefore, without renouncing the generous mission their conscience imposes upon them, they have but one alternative—to redeem their responsibility, and to let the Porte bear the possible consequences of her actions.

It is certain that the Ottoman Government could not reckon upon a material assistance from the Christian Powers in the path it has chosen, and which it continues to follow.

But the cabinets, after having vainly tried to enlighten it, think it is their duty to declare to the Ottoman Government that henceforth it would be useless to ask their moral support in the middle of the embarrassments in which Turkey is involved in consequence of the trifling importance she has attached to their counsels.

GORTCHACOW'S CIRCULAR.

The following is the text of the circular dispatch Prince GORTCHACOW has addressed to the Russian representatives abroad, in explanation of the note of France, Russia, Prussia and Italy to the Porte:

ST. PETERSBURGH, Oct. 30, 1867.

You know the policy which the Imperial Cabinet has followed in the Eastern affair.

You know that since 1866 it has called the attention of the Porte and of the Great Powers to a situation which, according to its opinion, was daily becoming more grave.

In fact, on the one side, the Christian population, seeing that the collective action of the Great Powers, which constituted their sole guarantee, was paralyzed by the want of concert, gradually lost any hope of a better condition and their confidence in the support of Europe.

On the other hand, their aspirations were surexcited to the highest point by the doctrines which triumphed elsewhere, and by the feats accomplished in neighboring countries.

That double current acting on those populations could but render their situation more painful, and their resignation more difficult. Partial and successive explosions in Syria, Lebanon, Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, and finally in Crete, had confirmed our previsions and asserted the imminence of a crisis, which became more serious by spreading itself.

Our counsels, however, remained sterile.

Lately, when the rising in Candia revealed the progress of that situation, the Imperial Cabinet reiterated its efforts both at Constantinople and with the Great Powers.

It invited the cabinets to concert with it, and exhort the Porte not to let grow that insurrection which could have its *contre-coup* in the whole of the Christian East, and become the first spark of a general conflagration.

By preventing an explosion by means of wise concessions to the claims of the Candiotes, by means of an equitable satisfaction to the demands of the Servians, and, lastly, by means of serious reforms, insuring to the Christian subjects of the Sultan tolerable conditions of existence, it was possible to appease the Christian populations, and to leave to time, to the progress of ideas, and to the development of interests, the pacific solution of the social and political difficulties of the Eastern question.

In spite of our instances, the accord of the cabinets remained incomplete, their language did not produce on the Turkish Government the desired effect. It pursued the vigor of a repression which only rendered the conflict more ardent, the passions more fierce, the transactions more difficult; and its partial essays at conciliation, tried at the eleventh hour, lost both opportunity and efficacy. In those conjectures the Imperial Cabinet has not deviated from the path in which it had entered from the beginning. That path was traced to it by the views guiding the policy of our august master, by Russia's traditions, and her interests of a limitrophe power of a great European Power, co-responsible for the tranquillity in the East, and for the general peace.

The Imperial Cabinet's opinion was that there is still a chance of preventing the imminent complications by counsels tendered to the Turkish Government. Such a task exclusively pertained to Europe, interposing her collective authority between the parties at war and holding to them the same language unanimously and with the same firmness.

If that chance was lost, and if the crisis had become unavoidable, the duty and the interests of all commanded to limit it by avoiding every intervention, thus preventing the general peace from being jeopardized by it.

It is what the Imperial Cabinet proposed on November 28, 1866.

Some of the Great Powers having given their adhesion to our views, the first part of the programme was fulfilled.

The result is known. The urgent and reiterated demands of the Imperial Cabinet and of the governments which adopted them have failed before the resolution of the Porte. The personal efforts of persuasion tried by our august master during the mission of FUAD PACHA at Livadia also failed.

Consequently the Imperial Cabinet came to the conclusion that it only remained to the Powers to fulfil the second part of their task.

Such was the aim of the declaration it proposed; and it is that declaration which has just been handed to the Porte by the representatives of Russia, France, Prussia and Italy at Constantinople, the original draft having been slightly modified, according to suggestions from France.

In enclosing herewith the text of that document, I think it is necessary that I should state the exact signification we attach to it.

Our august master is anxious to be no longer responsible for a situation the dangers of which are foreseen by his Imperial Majesty, which dangers he has tried to avoid by all possible means.

He is anxious to prevent political rivalries from widening the complications, already so grave, of the Oriental question, by the complications of the actual state of Europe.

It is for that purpose that His Imperial Majesty has proposed the principle of non-intervention, which he is ready to observe as long as it will be respected by the other Powers.

However, that principle could not imply indifference. Therefore Russia, like the Powers which have joined it, could not renounce the generous mission conscientiously imposed on the Great Powers on occasions where humanity should imperiously demand it.

Finally, it is why the Imperial Cabinet, while avoiding every isolated action which would aggravate the actual complications in the East, will be always ready to take part in a European concert whose aims would be to solve them. We are convinced that such a concert would only tend to an equitable end, worthy of the Christian Powers, in accordance with the general interests of peace and civilization, to which political rivalry and exclusive views must give way.

It is in that sense that you will express yourself with the Government at which you are accredited.

Receive, &c., GORTCHACOW.

LECTURE BY MR. HENRY BERGH.—MR. BERGH, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, delivered a free lecture last evening at the rooms of the Young Mens' Christian Association, Varrick-street. The lecture was well attended by an appreciative audience.

THE NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—The first of a series of literary entertainments for the benefit of the parsonage fund of this Church will take place to-night, when Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will read selections from SHAKESPEARE and DICKENS.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $10 for No. 1 Spring, $12 for Red Winter, $13 for White, $13 75@$14 for Genesee Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales 7,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, for shipment, at $2 08. CORN quiet. OATS selling in small lots, at 70c. for Ohio. BARLEY unchanged. Other grain: sales 8,500 bushels Bay Quinte, at $1 48, and 19,000 Uplake Canada on private terms. RYE firm, but scarce and quiet. PEAS nominal. MILLFEED—Middlings, Shorts and Shipstuffs$32; Middlings $42 per ton. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Flour 80c.; Wheat 15c.; Corn and Barley 13½c., Rye 14c.; Oats 10c. to New-York; Timber $5 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 80c.; to Albany 60c. to New-York by rail and river 70c. LAKE IMPORTS—147,200 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 4,900 bushels Barley. CANAL EXPORTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 56,400 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Barley, 77,000 bushels Rye and 283,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras; $8 25@$9. WHEAT moderately active at a decline of 2c.@3½c.; quoted at $1 80@$1 90 for No. 1, and $1 70½ for No. 2. CORN dull and declined 2c.; sales at 43½c. for No. 1. OATS dull at 33c. RYE active and advanced 6c.@7c.; sales at $1 30. BARLEY firm at an advance of 10c.; sales at $1 26@$1 36, closing strong. PROVISIONS dull. OLD MESS PORK, $19 50; Cumberland, 9¾c.; Short Middles, 10¼c.; Shoulders, 6½c.; Sweet Hams, 10½c. LARD steady at 10c. DRESSED HOGS active at $6 75@$7 25. BEEF CATTLE dull at $4 40@$5 37½ for fair to good. LIVE HOGS steady at $5@$5 25 for common and $5 50@$6 for medium to fair, and $6 12½@$6 35 for good to choice. SHEEP dull at $3@$3 50 for the best. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 167,000 bushels Wheat, 78,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

TOBACCO firm; some grades are better; Lugs, 3½c.@8c.; Common to Medium Leaf, 8c.@11½c.; good shipping, 11½c.@16c. Cotton firmer at 14¾c.@15c. for Middling. FLOUR extremely dull with no demand; Superfine, $4 50@$7 50; Extra, $7 50@$8 50; Double Extra, $7 50@$8 50; Treble Extra, $10 75@$13; Choice to Fancy, $12 25@$14. WHEAT unchanged. CORN firm but inactive; Choice Yellow and White, 90c.@92c. OATS, 68c.@69c. BARLEY firm at $1 30@$1 40. RYE unchanged. MESS PORK, $21. BACON—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c.@18c. Sugar Cured Hams, 20c.@21c. LARD, 13½c. for choice Keg. LIVE HOGS, 5¾c.@6¾c.; packed to sell, 6,000 head. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 7,800 bushels Wheat, 1,700 bushels Corn, 4,800 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

FLOUR is dull; sales 300 bbls. at $10 for Spring, and $10 25 for Western Baker's. WHEAT is quiet; sales 28,000 bushels Chicago Spring at $1 85@$1 87; $1 90 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 02; 5,100 bushels White Canada at $2 85@$2 70. CORN dull and nominal at $1 18 for No. 2 Western. OATS quiet, sales 2,000 bushels at 67c. for Western. Other articles unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Flour, 1,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. FREIGHTS nominal; a few shipments on private terms, depending upon getting through.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

FLOUR dull and declined 25c.; Family, $10 25@$11. WHEAT, unchanged. CORN in good demand; sales 18,000 bushels new, on the car, at 75c.@76c. OATS dull at 56c.@56c. RYE steady at $1 50. BARLEY active at an advance of 10c.; sales at $1 30@$1 40 for No. 2. COTTON dull, owing to the unfavorable news from England; Middling, 15¾c.@15¾c. WHISKY dull and nominal. PROVISIONS dull and declined. Mess Pork, $20, nominally. Sales of new steam prime LARD were offered at 11½c.; old Prime was offered at 11¼c. BACON unchanged. HOGS in good demand; sales of 4,000 head at $5 50@$5 90, gross; $5 25@$5 50, net; receipts, 3,800 head. Gold, 139¾; buying. Money close. Exchange dull.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

COTTON in good demand; sales 1,500 bales Middling Orleans at 17c.@17½c.; receipts, 4,683 bales; exports, 3,838 bales. SUGAR—Common, 8c.; Prime, 12¾c. MOLASSES sells as fast as received at 70c.@93c. for Common to Choice. FLOUR dull and depressed; Superfine, $9; Choice, 14. CORN very dull; White, $1 25@$1 28. OATS dull and unchanged. MESS PORK, $21 50. BACON—Only retail business. Shoulders, 12½c.@12¾c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD has declined; prime kegs, 13½c.@13¾c. Gold, 139¾. Sterling Exchange, 150@152. New-York Sight Exchange, ½ @ ¾ cent. premium.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and firm; Amber has advanced 1c.; sales of Amber Michigan at $2 55; Amber for all the month at $2 57. CORN unchanged. OATS unchanged. RYE advanced 2c.; sales at $1 35; No. 2 at $1 31. BARLEY quiet. DRESSED HOGS, $6 70@$7. LAKE FREIGHTS firm at 10c.@15c. to Oswego; 6c. by steam, to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 2,500 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

TOBACCO—Sales 48 hhds.; Lugs to Medium Leaf, $4 50@$14 50. SUPERFINE FLOUR, $8@$8 75. WHEAT $2 35@$2 45. CORN—Old, shelled, 76c.@81c.; New on the car, in bulk, 65c.@66c. OATS, in bulk, 55c.@56c. GROCERIES quiet and unchanged. PORK nominally $20 50. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c; Clear Sides, 16½c., packed. LARD—Tierces, 12¾c.@13½c. RAW WHISKY, in bond., 26c. COTTON—Middling, 16c.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extras, $9@$9 50. Country Double Extra, $8 50@$9 50. WHEAT quiet and lower at $1 84½ for No. 1, and $1 74 for No. 2. OATS firmer at 56c.@56½c for No. 2. CORN firmer at $1 02 for No. 2 Old. LAKE FREIGHTS 8c. to Buffalo and 12½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

COTTON rather more active; sales of Low Middling at 14c. and Middling at 17½c. FLOUR quiet; sales of high grade Extra, for shipment to Mid. and W. WHEAT steady at $2 45@$2 50 for prime Red. CORN firm; receipts mostly new crop; sales of dry White new crop at $1 15@$1 25; do. Mixed Western, $1 20@$1 30. OATS dull and declined 2c.; sales at 70c.@72c. RYE, $1 45@$1 55. PROVISIONS dull and declining.

CAMBRIDGE, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts 1,850 head, prices unchanged; extra $13 50@$13; first quality $11@$11 75; second quality $9@$10; third quality $6 50@$8. MILCH COWS and CALVES $37@$86. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts 15,874 head; market largely overstocked; there being over two weeks' supply; prices in lots $1@$1 75 each for common Sheep and $2@$3 25 for extra; Spring Lambs $2@$3 50.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

FLOUR quiet and steady, but unchanged; the receipts have increased. WHEAT dull and inactive but firmer; No. 1 Winter Red $2 35@$2 55; No. 2 do. $2 45. CORN dull and nominal; Old at 90c. New at 68c. OATS firmer and in good demand at 47c. for No. 1. RYE firm but unchanged. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. PETROLEUM dull and nominal; free, 45c.@46c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 17½c.; Middling Orleans, 18¼c.; Cleveland, $1 20@$1 25. FLAXSEED, $2 50@$2 85. RYE firm and quiet. WHEAT in good demand for prime Red at $2 35. CORN firm; Yellow, $1 43@$1 45; Mixed Western, $1 40. OATS firm at 74c.@76c. PROVISIONS unchanged. NEW MESS PORK,